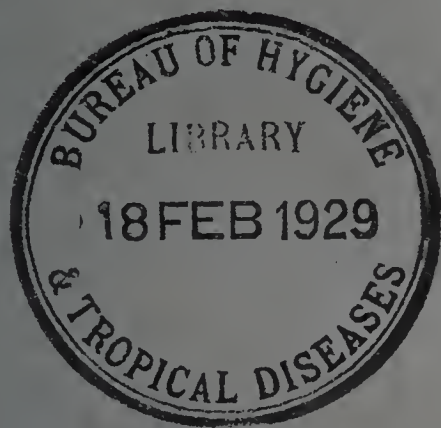




**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**Public Health Administration**  
**of Burma**

**FOR THE YEAR 1927**



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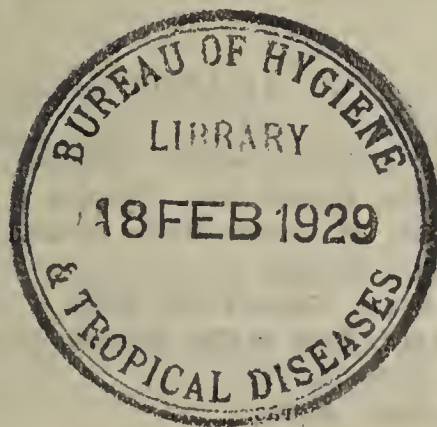


# REPORT

ON THE

## Public Health Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1927



Rangoon

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# Resolution

ON THE

## Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1927.

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Extracts from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma, Public Health Department,—No. 141S28, dated the 15th December 1928.

READ—

The Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1927.

RESOLVED THAT—

The Report be published.

By order.

W. H. PAYTON,

*Secretary to the Government of Burma,  
Education Department.*





# Report

ON THE

## Public Health Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1927.

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[Sections I to IV are, as usual, omitted in compliance with the instructions contained in Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 9 (Sanitary)- 60, dated the 4th September 1878. Section VII is separately reported upon and Section VIII is not controlled by this Department.]

### SECTION V.

#### GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

1. *Area and Population.*—The total area under regular registration was 115,060 square miles and the population for which vital statistics have been collected was, according to the 1921 census, 1,247,220 for urban areas and 9,575,398 for rural areas, making a total of 10,822,618 for the Province. The returns of certain districts in which a primitive system of registration was introduced in 1922, comprising a total population of 2,337,446 (1921 census), have not been found sufficiently accurate to be included in the main annual statements. These have been shown in Statement II (a).

2. *Immigrants and Emigrants.*—The total number of immigrants by sea was 428,343 and of emigrants 361,291. These figures were 19,879 and 18,694 respectively in excess of the returns for 1926. Thus the net addition to the population during the year was 67,052 as against 65,867 in 1926. The great majority (386,992) of immigrants entered the Province through Rangoon. Out of the 311,895 who left the port, 280,739 were bound for Indian Ports. At Moulmein immigrants numbered 793, but there were no emigrants. At Akyab and Mergui emigrants were in excess of immigrants while in Tavoy and Kyaukpyu it was the other way about. The return for Bassein was, as usual, blank. □

3. *Rainfall.*—The 1927 mean rainfall as recorded at the 17 observatories was 104 inches against 112 in 1926 and 106 in 1925. A decrease in rainfall was recorded at nine observatories as compared with 1926 but an increase was shown at the following :—

Moulmein (+33), Bhamo (+14), Rangoon and Mandalay (+10) each, Toungoo (+5), Tavoy and Myitkyina (+6) each. At Maymyo exactly the same amount of rain was recorded as last year. The greatest rainfall (212 inches) was recorded at Tavoy and the lowest (28 inches) at Môngywa. The maximum rainfall occurred in July.

4. *Cost of Food Staples.*—The average price of a basket of rice weighing 75 lb. was Rs. 5-6-0, or four annas per basket less than in 1926. The highest average price was Rs. 6-11-0 in Kyaukpyu District as against Rs. 6-12-0 in the same district in 1926 and the lowest price was Rs. 4-5-0 in Yamèthin District. A decrease in price was reported from all districts, except Sandoway, Tharrawaddy, Toungoo and Lower Chindwin. The highest average price for any month was Rs. 5-8-0 in June. The provincial death rate was slightly lower than that of the previous year, but there does not appear to be any connection between that fact and cheaper rice.

5. *Statistics within Railway Limits.*—In a railway population of 6,903 living outside municipal and notified areas, 185 births and 53 deaths were registered, the rates being 26·80 and 7·68 respectively, as against 19·96 and 11·56, the corresponding rates in the previous year. The highest and the lowest birth rates were recorded among the Railway populations in Mandalay (106·73) and Prome Districts (3·39), respectively. The highest mortality was recorded in Kyaukse District (18·43). No deaths were recorded in Pegu, Tharrawaddy, or Myingyan.

6. *Inspection of Birth and Death Registers.*—Registration of vital statistics was in force in 35,076 villages and towns, and the records of 11,192 were inspected by District Health Officers and Vaccination staff as compared with 10,496 in 1926. The number of entries verified amounted to 350,187 as against 311,162 last year. District Staffs visited 6,817 villages and towns and verified 90,012 entries, as against 80,805 in the previous year. The districts in which verification on a large scale was performed were :—Hanthawaddy (20,461), Shwebo (19,141), Lower Chindwin (18,498), Henzada (17,691), Amherst (15,150), Myingyan (15,080), and Akyab (15,034). In Bassein, Thayetmyo, Prome, Minbu, Pakôkku, Magwe and Pegu Districts and in Mandalay Town verified entries ranged between 10,000 and 15,000. No verification was carried out in Ma-ubin District, while only a small number of entries were verified in Kyaukpyu (913), Yamèthin (1,317), Tavoy (1,525), Toungoo (2,129), Meiktila (2,527) and Thatôn (3,115) Districts. From the diaries of the District Health Officers and



Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeons of Thatôn, Meiktila and Toungoo Districts, it appears that more verification work was actually done than is recorded in the Annual Statements ; but the low birth rate of these districts and of Minbu and Kyaukpyu is probably due, to some extent, to lack of supervision of registration work.

It is remarkable that not a single omission was detected among more than 10,000 entries verified in Pegu, Amherst, Myingyan and Shwebo Districts. In certain districts, *viz.* Akyab, Bassein, Henzada, Magwe and Minbu, where it is reported much verification was done, very few omissions were detected. On the other hand, in Meiktila and Yamèthin Districts, among 2,527 and 1,317 entries verified, 212 and 351 omissions respectively were discovered by Inspecting Officers. The presumption is that in districts where inspection on a large scale was carried out, the work must have been done in a very superficial manner.

There were 2,004 prosecutions of parents or guardians for neglecting to report births and deaths. Fines ranging from annas 4 to Rs. 12 were imposed in 1,912 cases, 60 were warned, 10 compounded and 22 were pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the 56 headmen prosecuted for neglect of registration duties, 2 were removed, 4 fined, 2 reprimanded, 1 censured, 44 warned and the cases against 3 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

7. *Tally System and Registration in Backward Tracts.*—This was the sixth year of the registration of births and deaths by tally sticks in certain backward tracts. Results are conflicting. Compared with last year a greater number of births and deaths were registered in the Chin Hills, while in the Pakôkku Hill Tracts the returns were not so good. The system of registration devised by Mr. Nepean—previously in force in the Hill District of Arakan and Southern Shan States only—was introduced in the Pakôkku Hill Tracts in 1926. The birth and death rates recorded were 13·77 and 18·06 per mille against 24·50 and 23·60 last year respectively. The birth rate returned from Kyi village-tract which is one of the most populous in the area was only 5·15 per mille. It is evident that as yet only a small proportion of events is recorded and no doubt the change of system led to some disorganisation. The District Health Officer, Paletwa, animadverts on the apathy of returning officers and believes that the scheme has not been fully explained to the people.

The returns from the Salween tracts are not so good as last year, but bad communications and the illiteracy of both registrars and people preclude the possibility of correct registration of vital statistics for many years to come.

Statistics collected by this system have been tabulated in Statement II (b).



8. *Birth and Death Rates in several Provinces of India.*—The birth and death rates of Burma were lower than those of any of the other Provinces, while the infantile mortality figure (198·06) was the second highest, being exceeded only by the Central Provinces (221·60). The highest birth and death rates (45·58) and (31·31) were recorded in the Central Provinces, and the lowest infant mortality rate (133·39) in Bihar and Orissa.

Statements I  
& II.

9. *Provincial Birth and Death Rates.*—The provincial birth rate was 25·08 as against 27·91, the mean of the preceding five years. Recorded births numbered 271,402, or 27,152 less than in 1926. Lower figures were returned from all districts except Kyaukpyu, Myaungmya and Lower Chindwin and from most towns. The ratio of male to every 100 female births was 105 against 104 in 1926.

The year was on the whole a better one than last, as actually 14,916 fewer deaths were recorded ; the Provincial death rate being 19·55 as against 20·92 in 1926 and 20·86, the quinquennial mean. Fewer deaths were recorded under all heads except plague and fever.

Births exceeded deaths by 59,859, giving a natural increase in the population of 5 per mille. This excess was recorded in practically every district and particularly in Tavoy, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Amherst, Pakôkku, Mergui and Sandoway Districts, in all of which there was an excess of over 10 per mille.

Statement  
VI-A.

10. *Rural Birth Rate.*—The birth rate in rural areas was 24·70 against 27·43 in 1926 and 28·02 the mean of the previous five years. More than half the districts, most of them in Lower Burma, returned birth rates below the quinquennial average.

The recorded birth rate has been steadily decreasing in the following districts for some years :—

*Birth Rate.*

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Akyab ...	32·53	28·09	28·43	25·14	27·17	29·62	26·03	22·99
Pegu ...	33·77	29·43	29·25	25·58	26·69	22·29	23·96	21·09
Tharrawaddy ...	37·83	29·30	31·51	31·31	28·23	24·58	23·93	22·00
Hanthawaddy ...	31·10	29·55	27·81	30·13	32·39	21·64	24·22	21·12
Ma-ubin ...	29·73	27·46	26·92	31·06	31·20	25·58	24·27	20·96
Pyapôn ...	27·10	20·93	18·85	22·08	19·06	18·13	17·84	17·21
Toungoo ...	34·10	28·56	28·06	23·16	23·06	16·16	18·70	16·24
Thatôn ...	32·97	26·25	24·02	27·97	22·62	14·88	21·13	14·04
Magwe ...	35·83	29·33	30·01	25·84	24·98	24·57	25·35	20·01
Meiktila ...	32·19	26·90	29·17	24·88	21·01	24·74	24·88	21·60
Myingyan ...	34·18	30·54	27·81	29·55	23·31	20·82	24·66	21·08
Yearly average (Provincial Rural Area) ...	34·55	30·32	30·17	29·90	27·44	25·14	27·43	24·70



The main reason for the decline in all these districts is most probably incomplete registration. The abolition of Police Patrols in 1923, which had been the regular agency for the collection of vital statistics for many years, disorganised the work ; but it seems probable that the introduction of a bi-foil form in 1926, instead of the original tri-foil record, has further increased the general inaccuracy and incompleteness. In the first place, it takes a long time for anything new to be understood by the public. Then there is more chance of counterfoils being lost than formerly. They used to be collected by the Police regularly once a month. Now they have to be sent at intervals to the Police Station by the headman himself, or taken there by him when he next visits headquarters. He has to bear any expense incurred. There are likely to be delays which are certain to lead to loss. Further, the headman may forget or neglect to enter incidents in the register. Formerly he had to make an entry in three foils in one book. Now he has to make an entry in two foils and a third in a separate register. He is apt to forget or omit the latter, and there are no means by which an Inspecting Officer can check the work. As there is no one visiting villages regularly and calling for records, the matter of registration has lost its importance and there is not the same urge to make an immediate entry, with the result that events are recorded days or weeks in arrears with a corresponding inaccuracy. The original reasons for inaccuracy and incompleteness also still hold good, ignorance and illiteracy of headmen, the fact that several villages may be grouped under one headman, failure to maintain a supply of the necessary forms and so on. Many township officers do not seem to know the rules and take little or no interest in the work. The compilation of records is usually placed in the hands of a junior clerk, probably a probationer, and his work is not properly supervised. It not infrequently happens that an inadequate stock of registers is kept, so that the supply runs short, and there may be none with headmen for weeks on end. Although it is more than two years since the orders with regard to the introduction of the modified system were issued, indents for the old form of record are still received from time to time and there is therefore bound to be confusion.

Apart from the question of incompleteness of the records, it is possible that the Province is affected by the universal tendency of rural populations to drift towards towns, attracted by the amenities of the modern urban life, the greater security and the wider opportunities of earning a livelihood.

High birth rates were returned from the following districts :— Tavoy (40'00), Prome (35'97), Lower Chindwin (35'07), Pakôkku (35'06), Sandoway (34'82), Kyauksè (34'47), Shwebo (30'77). In Prome the highest birth rate has been recorded since 1917. The rate has been steadily rising since 1924. In Tavoy, Kyauksè and Shwebo Districts on



the other hand there has been a slight decrease compared with the respective ratios last year. The rate returned from Pakôkku District was the same as in 1926, which in turn was slightly higher than that of the previous two years, but these rates compared favourably with those recorded prior to 1924. The birth rate of Lower Chindwin shows a considerable rise over 1925 and 1926, which latter was the lowest recorded since 1910. The improvement is attributed to better registration and collection.

Very low rates have been returned from the following districts :— Thatôn (14·64), Toungoo (16·24), Pyapôn (17·21), Kyaukpyu (17·89) and Insein (19·78). The birth rate of Thatôn District has shown a tendency to decline since 1910, and has reached the lowest recorded rate this year. The District Health Officer remarks that “there is nothing but defective registration to account for the big difference between 10,152 births recorded in 1924 and 6,571 births recorded in the year under review.” The same cause obviously accounts for the low rates in Pyapôn, Toungoo, Insein and Bassein Districts. The rate returned from Pyapôn was the lowest since 1912, while a big drop from 29·16 in 1926 to 21·78 has been recorded in Bassein District. In Henzada District there has also been an abrupt fall in the birth rates from 33·64 in 1926 to 23·18 in the year under review. The present rate is the lowest recorded in the district since 1910. Deaths from epidemic disease were greater than in the previous year, but the death rate on the whole was less than in 1926. Defective registration is no doubt the main reason for the low birth rate, probably for both rates. From Myingyan District the lowest birth and death rates since 1910 have been returned with the exception of the year 1925. The Deputy Commissioner notes that bad seasons with consequent emigration were probably contributory causes.

Statement  
VI-B.

(Urban).—The Provincial urban birth rate was 27·98 against 28·75 in 1926 and 27·10, the quinquennial mean. Higher rates than in last year were returned from 26 towns, but rates lower than the urban average were returned from 39. The low birth rates of a number of towns, particularly of those in Lower Burma, are due to a disparity of the sexes resulting from a floating population of adventitious male labour. A rough estimate of the influence of this disparity can be made by estimating the birth rate on a fictitious population obtained by doubling the male or female population whichever is less. Corrected by this method the birth rates of the following towns are raised thus :—

Rangoon (21·17) to 34·25.	Toungoo (21·88) to 25·86.
Insein (20·97) to 31·33.	Moulmein (25·14) to 33·18.
Syriam (20·01) to 44·03.	Bassein (28·97) to 43·55.
Akyab (15·48) to 31·88.	Pyapôn (25·98) to 31·86.

The progress of registration in municipal and notified areas during the past six years may be estimated from the following table :—

—	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Provincial urban birth-rate	25·89	26·48	27·11	27·26	28·75	27·98
Number of towns with birth-rate below 20 per mille.	9	8	9	11	11	10
20 and below 30 per mille ...	36	40	35	30	25	33
30 and below 40 per mille ...	16	14	20	22	30	23
40 and below 50 per mille ...	1	1	2	3	2	3
50 and over per mille ...	2	2	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	2	1

It will be observed that there has been a slow but steady improvement in the registration of vital statistics in towns until 1927 when there has been a slight falling off.

There is no doubt that registration has been very badly neglected in certain towns. Out of the 70 municipalities and notified areas in the Province only about half have adopted the Model Registration Bye-laws. A few possess bye-laws practically as good as the model, but in the majority they are altogether inadequate. Model bye-laws, however, are of little use unless the provisions are enforced, which is seldom the case even when they are adopted.

High birth rates were registered in the following towns :—Ye-u (55·07), Mandalay (49·25), Shwebo (46·58), Kawkareik (44·79), Maymyo (37·81), Taungdwingyi (37·74), Kyauksè (37·99), Môngywa (36·74), Myitngè (36·64), Yenangyaung (36·26) and Pegu (35·06). In the past four years the birth rates of Ye-u and Mandalay towns have been steadily rising, but during 1927 they were less than in the previous year. The great excess of births over deaths noticed in Mandalay in 1926 continued during the year under review, while the death rate was the second lowest on record. The highest birth rates since 1910 were returned from Shwebo, Kawkareik and Maymyo while in the remainder of the above towns, except Taungdwingyi, a considerable rise over the respective rates in 1926 was recorded.

Very low birth rates have been returned from Kamayut (10·02), Letpadan (12·62), Akyab (15·48), Gyobingauk (15·52), Paungdè (16·76), Thamaing (17·04), Allanmyo (17·73), Thingangyun (18·00), Danubyu (18·47) and Shwedaung (18·66). Kamayut, Thamaing and Thingangyun are now notified areas, but are still subject to the rules under the Burma Village Act by which the headmen are responsible for the registration of vital statistics. Draft bye-laws are under consideration, which, when passed, will no doubt lead to an improvement. In these areas there is a preponderance of men over women which partly accounts for the very low rates.



The District Health Officer, Tharrawaddy, has attributed the low birth rate of Letpadan this year to a severe epidemic of cholera which attacked the town during the year, but the rate has been very low during the last five years although there was little or no epidemic disease. Undoubtedly defective registration was the chief cause, and it can only be assumed as not a single omission of birth or death registration had been detected that little or no scrutiny of the returns was made. In this respect Gyobingauk was on a par with Letpadan, as the lowest birth rate and highest death rate on record have been recorded. This town also suffered from severe epidemics of cholera and plague. The case of Shwedaung appears to be in a different category. In the opinion of the District Health Officer the decline of the silk industry resulting in a diminution of the able-bodied artisan class is a cause of the low birth rate, as well as faulty registration. From Paungdè the lowest recorded birth rate since 1910 was returned, and the death rate (36·95) was also high, though less than last year. The Deputy Commissioner remarks : "The only word for the state of Paungdè Town, its Municipal arrangements, its roads, its conservancy, and its drainage. . . . is disgusting . . . . There was undoubtedly lack of supervision over registration on the part of headmen in connection with both births and deaths . . . . I am surprised that only 15 omissions of birth registration were detected in so confined an area, which the vaccinator assisted by ward headmen ought to be able to cover fairly satisfactorily." A low birth rate has been returned from Akyab year after year. The highest birth rate for any year since 1910 was only 17·81 per mille. Defective registration partly accounts for this ; but the main reason undoubtedly is the preponderance of men over women ; according to the 1921 census the latter numbered less than one-third of the former.

Defective registration is also the cause of the fall of the birth rate in the following towns :—Kyaukpyu, Myitkyina, Toungoo, Myinmu, Minhla, Kyangin, Moulmeingyun and Kyaikto. In Kyaukpyu there is neither a cemetery caretaker who usually acts as a check on death registration in towns in Burma, nor is there any agency for verifying the accuracy of headmen's registers ; nor are ward-headmen remunerated for the work of registration as are registrars in towns where the model bye-laws have been adopted. The Myinmu Town Committee has not published any bye-laws for registration of vital statistics. The low birth rate of Toungoo has been attributed in certain quarters to the increasing prevalence of malarial fever and venereal disease and a greater number of deaths amongst women of child-bearing age. It is true that 50 deaths from malaria were recorded in 1927 against 40 in 1926 and 37 in 1925, but the diagnosis of malaria must be accepted with reserve, as it is rarely verified by examination of the blood. The spleen rate among 1,141 children attending schools in Toungoo who were



medically examined was only 1·57 per cent. It is therefore improbable that malaria has had any effect on the birth rate. The fact that the percentage of still births to total births was 4·5 does not indicate any unusual prevalence of venereal disease ; and while it is true there has been an increase in the deaths of women in the age periods 20—40, the same is true of men, and in the absence of satisfactory evidence of other causes, the low birth rate of the town may be safely attributed to defective registration and to a small extent to the disparity of the sexes. The lowest birth rate since 1910 was also returned from Kyaikto, while the death rate and infantile mortality figures were high. The Municipal Committee took no action when an inspecting officer reported omissions in registration. A very low birth rate has again been recorded in Prome (21·18), again the lowest since 1910. At the same time the death rate is rising. The sanitary condition of the town has not improved. The Deputy Commissioner, Prome, states : "Its water supply and milk supply are as bad as ever ; main drains are beyond all description ; epidemics of cholera, plague and small-pox are a matter of frequent occurrence. The general sanitary condition of Prome is such that it is a marvel why more serious epidemics do not occur." In Henzada there has been a slight decrease in the birth rate (31·25) but a big rise in the death rate (41·99) when compared to the previous year (35·26). The sanitary condition of this town as is bad as, if not worse than, Prome and has been strongly animadverted upon by the Deputy Commissioner.

In contrast to the unsatisfactory conditions in the above towns, it is pleasing to note that registration has definitely improved in the following :—Pyinmana, Môngywa, Maymyo, Kawkareik, Natalin and Syriam.

11. *Still-births*.—There were 2,117 and 1,069 still-births in urban and rural areas giving a ratio of 6·07 and 4·45 per hundred live births respectively. In towns and districts in which 50 or more still-births were recorded the ratios were as follows :—

*Towns*.—Pakôkku (13·79) ; Henzada (10·01) ; Pegu (8·06) ; Bassein (7·71) ; Rangoon (7·00) ; Moulmein (6·55) ; Mandalay (4·25).

*Districts*.—Kyauksè (3·00) ; Minbu (1·30) ; Myingyan (1·13) ; Amherst (1·08) ; Mandalay (1·07) ; Meiktila (·96) ; Magwe (·91) ; Myaungmya (·73).

*Maternal Deaths*.—Three hundred and fifteen deaths were recorded from child-birth in towns giving a ratio of 9·03 per 1,000 registered births as against 11·18 last year. The highest ratios were recorded in Sandoway (54·05), Letpadan (48·80), Magwe (41·42), Toungoo (37·83), Ma-ubin (35·52), Prome (30·80), and Pyapôn (30·15).

Statemen  
VI-B (a)



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II, III & IV.

12. *Deaths*.—The total registered deaths in the Province during the year were 211,543, of which 166,382 occurred in rural areas and the rest in towns. The provincial death rate was 19·55 as against 20·92 in 1926 and 20·86, the quinquennial mean. The proportion of male deaths to every hundred female was 114 as against 111 in the previous year. The highest death rates, 30·25 per mille for males and 36·68 for females, were registered in Mandalay District and Rangoon respectively, as against 21·51 and 20·18, the respective mean provincial ratios. The female death rate exceeded the male in Rangoon and also slightly so in Hanthawaddy and Thatôn Districts. About 38 per cent. of total deaths occurred among children below 5 years of age and 23 per cent. in persons over 50; while the remaining 39 per cent. occurred between these ages. In other words, 60 per cent. of the total deaths occurred below 5 years and over 50 which age periods constitute only 25 per cent. of the total population. Except for a lull in August, mortality gradually increased from July to December, when the highest rate was recorded; the lowest rates were in February and May.

The urban death rate was more than double the rural. This is mainly attributable to better death registration in urban areas where bye-laws as to cemeteries tend to enforce registration. If the heading 'all other causes' which serves as a general dumping place is ignored it may be noted that in rural areas the death rate from 'fever' is many times greater than the rate under any other head, but in urban areas the death rate from respiratory diseases is the highest while that from 'fever' is considerably less. In rural areas there are practically only two causes of mortality, 'fever' and 'all other causes.' Compared with last year, there was a decline in mortality in all districts except Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Myaungmya, Thayetmyo, Minbu, Yamèthin and Lower Chindwin.

Statement  
VI-A.

(*Rural*).—The provincial rural death rate was 17·38 against 18·78 in 1926 and 18·85, the quinquennial mean. Lower death rates than last year were returned from all districts with the exception of six, and in all of them the rate was lower than the quinquennial mean. The highest death rate for a rural area was returned from Kyauksè (27·39), but the figure is less than the respective ratios for 1926 and the quinquennial mean, by 6·94 and 5·38 per mille. Minbu came next with a rate of 27·18 per mille, followed by Prome (25·46), Sandoway (23·72), Shwebo (21·75), Yamèthin (20·51) and Lower Chindwin (20·37). With the exception of the last two districts high death rates were recorded in all of these last year also. The death rates of Minbu District both for 1926 and 1927 were very high compared with 1925 because cholera was prevalent in both years. A slightly lower rate than last year was returned from Prome District but a very much higher rate than the quinquennial mean (21·03). The district suffered from



severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox in 1926, and cholera in the year under review.

The lowest rate (11·73) for rural areas was returned from Pyapôn District. Thatôn came next with (11·91), Myingyan with (12·48), Amherst (12·72), Hanthawaddy (13·09), Kyaukpyu (13·70), Myaungmya (14·44) and Magwe (14·77). With the exception of Amherst low birth rates have been recorded in these districts for the past two years. A low birth rate combined with a low death rate is strongly suggestive of bad registration.

A considerable reduction in the death rates of Insein, Bassein, Henzada and Ma-ubin rural areas is noticeable compared with the respective figures for last year.

13. *Deaths (Urban).*—The death rate in urban areas was 36·21 in 1927 as against 37·41 in the previous year and 36·52, the quinquennial mean. Out of 70 towns in the Province 40 had death rates below their previous year's figures. There was a decrease in the number of deaths under all heads except small-pox, plague, fevers and 'injuries.'

Statement  
VI-B.

The highest urban death rate (71·36) was registered in Taungdwingyi, which was followed closely by Gyobingauk (68·75), Nyaunglebin (58·16), Magwe (57·68), Thayetmyo (56·00), Minhla (53·02) and Pyapôn (50·40). These rates are very much higher than the respective quinquennial averages for these towns. With the exception of Nyaunglebin, Magwe, and Pyapôn, the high death rates are attributable to a greater number of deaths from epidemic disease. The death rate of Nyaunglebin has been increasing since 1923 independently of epidemic causes. The rate for 1927 was the highest hitherto recorded and exceeded the quinquennial mean by 16·19 per mille. The highest ratios of deaths were registered under 'fever' and 'all other causes.' The infant mortality rate (537·57) is also very high and has been rising since 1923. In Magwe more than half the deaths were recorded under 'all other causes,' and another quarter was due to cholera and plague. The birth rate (21·61) was the lowest and the infant mortality rate (426·04) the highest recorded for the town with the exception of the year 1918. In the case of Pyapôn there were fewer deaths under epidemic disease when compared to last year; but the quinquennial mean was exceeded by 11·54 per mille. The town is reported to be in a very insanitary state; the water supply is insufficient and there is no system of conservancy. It is not surprising that epidemics of cholera and plague occur annually.

The death rate of Prome (49·45) was slightly higher than last year and was 2·59 per mille above the quinquennial mean. For the past five years the death rate has been rising and the birth rate declining. Practically one-fifth of the deaths were due to plague. Many deaths occur yearly from plague in this town. There were fewer deaths from cholera than last year and only one from small-pox.



The death rate of Letpadan (47·87) was in excess of the rates for the previous year and the quinquennial mean by 16·76 and 19·85 per mille respectively. It suffered from severe epidemics of cholera and plague which together accounted for more than one-third of the total deaths. Similarly the high death rates of Minbu (49·97) and Thônzè (46·41) were due to epidemics of cholera and plague from which the former had been practically free since 1920. The death rate of Kyaikto (45·20) is 6·84 per mille in excess of the rate for 1926; it has been rising since 1924. The birth rate was also the lowest on record. Plague breaks out yearly in this town. The death rate of Akyab rose from (29·62) in 1926 to (33·42) during the year, which is 10·59 per mille in excess of the mean for the past five years. Compared with the previous year there were fewer deaths under epidemic disease but a greater number under 'all other causes' and 'fever,' the deaths under these two heads being 19·85 and 6·73 per mille as against 14·19 and 5·85 per mille respectively in the previous year. There was a severe attack of plague in Maymyo Town which had been almost free from epidemic disease for the past two years and the death rate rose from 24·76 in 1926 to 32·73. Similarly the death rate in Minhla rose from (41·53) to (53·02). Here plague and fever were responsible for about half of the total deaths.

A considerable fall in the death rates of the following towns has been recorded as compared with last year:—Yenangyaung (39·94), Moulmeingyun (38·92), Paungdè (36·95), Pyawbwe (47·41), Nattalin (34·71), Pegu (42·46), Myaungmya (41·08), Pyinmana (41·85), Pyu (24·57), Syriam (22·44) and Thônghwa (25·39). In all these towns except Thônghwa and Pyu there was a decrease in the mortality from epidemic disease but in Thônghwa there was no epidemic disease either this year or in 1926. Similarly in Pyu the big drop in both birth and death rates has not been satisfactorily explained. In both towns mortality under all heads was low. In both cases the statistics are strongly suggestive of wholesale neglect of registration although the District Health Officer records that in the former town the year was, as a matter of fact, an exceptionally healthy one.

The lowest urban death rate for the year was returned from Kama-yut (17·43). The low figure is probably due to defective registration. Low death rates were also recorded in Kyaukpyu (19·05) and Danubyu (17·97). In the case of Kyaukpyu the figure is slightly lower than last year. The District Health Officer believes that the locality is really more healthy than formerly. The low death rate of Danubyu was due to the absence of any serious epidemic during the year. Plague has practically disappeared from the town. There has been only one death in the last three years and that was imported, as against an average of 40 deaths a year between 1920 and 1924.



14. *Infant Mortality.*—During 1927, 53,754 infants under one year of age died (29,059 male and 24,695 female), giving a ratio of 198·06 per 1,000 registered births as against 201·40 in 1926 and 188·99 in 1925. One hundred and eighteen male infants died to every hundred female. The proportion of infant deaths to total deaths in the Province was approximately 25 per cent. Nearly 51 per cent. of infant deaths occurred from the second to the sixth month, 28 per cent. in the first month and 21 per cent. between the 6th and 12th month.

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IV & IV (a).

(a) *Rural.*—The provincial rural infant mortality rate for the year was 184·34 as against 186·50 in 1926 and 175·53 in 1925. Compared with the previous year the registered infantile mortality rate rose in 15 districts (mainly in Lower Burma) while it fell in an equal number of districts (mostly in Upper Burma). The following districts returned relatively high infant mortality figures :—Sandoway (251·19), Pegu (250·79), Thayetmyo (231·67), Henzada (231·37), Tharrawaddy (226·62), Kyauksè (224·94), Shwebo (222·98) and Yamèthin (220·09). While Pegu, Henzada, Yamèthin and Thayetmyo showed a considerable rise, Kyauksè and Shwebo Districts showed a marked decrease when compared to the previous year's figures. There was a decided fall in the ratio for Kyauksè District which for the last three years has had the unenviable record of having the highest infantile mortality in the Province. The ratio for the year was the lowest on record for the district since 1910, but in the present unsatisfactory state of registration in rural areas an abrupt rise or abrupt fall in infantile mortality looks suspicious, especially when as in the case of Pegu, Henzada and Tharrawaddy Districts absurdly low birth rates are returned.

Very low infantile mortality figures have been registered in the following districts :—Amherst (87·46), Pyapôn (89·03), Mergui (100·23), Tavoy (105·18), Myingyan (125·40). Excepting Myingyan all these districts have returned low figures for the past two years. The abrupt fall in the figure for Pyapôn District from (136·38) in 1926 to (89·03) in 1927 is striking, but there is good reason to believe that little reliance can be placed upon the returns. It has been noted elsewhere that the birth and death rates this year are the lowest on record for this district.

In Myingyan District the infantile mortality figure as compared with that for 1926 has fallen by 61·54. This is the biggest drop recorded in any district, and again the figure must be regarded with suspicion. The death rate was also the lowest on record.

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VI-B (a).

(b) (*Urban.*)—The urban infantile mortality figure for the year was 291·01, or 19·57 less than in 1926 and 4·25 less than the five years' mean. A decrease in the figure was recorded in 45 out of the 70 Municipalities in the Province. Ratios below 200 were returned from 16 towns in Lower Burma but from none in Upper Burma. In nearly



all towns with populations of 10,000 or more the ratio was over 200 per mille : the exceptions were Syriam, Insein, Thatôn, Moulmein, Tavoy and Toungoo. The proportion of infant deaths to total mortality in towns was approximately 22 per cent, and the proportion of male infant deaths to every 100 female was 124.

As in 1926, the highest urban infantile mortality ratio (638·66) was registered in Gyobingauk. The general death rate of this town (68·75) was also the highest recorded for towns in 1927. The town suffered from severe epidemics of cholera and plague, but that does not account for the high infantile mortality, as infant deaths formed only about 14 per cent. of the total. The cause was undoubtedly very defective registration of births. As has been noted elsewhere the birth rate of the town was very low, in fact the lowest on record.

Taungdwingyi which ranks next among high infant mortality ratios (563·03) suffered from a severe epidemic of small-pox, and out of the 450 deaths recorded 134 were among infants. Nyaunglebin comes next with a ratio of 537·57, followed by Akyab (515·90), Thayetmyo (500·00), Pakôkku (483·45), Magwe (426·04), Myinmu (422·68), Letpadan (408·00), Prome (405·80) and Kawkareik (403·39). With the exception of Myinmu relatively high figures were recorded in all these towns last year also, and in all except Pakôkku and Kawkareik very low birth rates were recorded. There can be little doubt but that many births were not registered and the infant mortality figure is therefore misleading in all cases. The figure for Akyab town has risen from 383·80 in 1926 to 515·90 in 1927. This is no doubt partly due to defective registration of births but an endeavour is being made to form an Infant Welfare Society with a view to combating local conditions inimical to infant life. There appears to have been a decided improvement in birth and death registration in Thayetmyo compared to previous years, particularly in the latter. This is partly due to the Municipal Committee having taken steps to prevent the issue of burial passes unless a death is verified by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the local hospital. In Nyaunglebin, both death and infantile mortality rates have been rising in consonance since 1923, while the birth rate has been declining since 1925. The figures for Magwe during the last two years have shown the same tendency. The relatively high death rate in this town was due to epidemics of cholera and plague, but the actual number of infant deaths was less than in 1925 when epidemic disease was practically absent. The high infantile mortality figure again must be attributed to defective birth registration. In Pakôkku on the other hand it would appear that there probably has been a rise in the death rate among infants. The birth rate was, it is true, lower than in 1926 but the infantile mortality figure has been rising since 1923. The proportion of still-births and normal births was also very high this year. There is no maternity ward in connection with the local hospital and an Infant Welfare Society



has not so far been started. Although the infantile mortality ratio in Kawkareik was high, it was a decided improvement on that for 1926 while there has been appreciable increase in the birth rate and a decline in the death rate. In Prome the figure was also less than that for last year.

Marked variations from the 1926 figures have been recorded in the following towns :—

*Increase.*—Kyangin (+96'86), Minhla (+95'63), Meiktila (+78'14), Shwedaung (+70'84), Allansmyo (+63'28) and Sandoway (+53'25).

*Decrease.*—Myaungmya (−196'96), Sagaing (−134'12), Moulmeingyun (−111'96), Pyawbwe (−103'03), Kyaukpyu (−95'95), Salin (−88'06), Kyauksè (−87'49), Shwebo, (−86'27), Nattalin (−83'61), Zigôn (−82'53), Myitnge (−78'53), Kyônpyaw (−72'15), Shwegyin (−61'48) and Thatôn (61'61).

15. *Summary of the Work of Societies for the Promotion of Infant Welfare, Rangoon.*—The Society's seven nurse-midwives attended 1,210 confinements as against 1,422 in 1926 and 1,452 in 1925. One thousand two hundred and twenty-two infants were born under the auspices of the Society. There were 39 cases of still-birth and 57 abortions. Of the infants 628 were Burmese, 197 Hindu, 159 Chinese, 85 Mohamedan, 25 Anglo-Indian and the remainder other classes. In the Society's four Shelters, 709 women, of whom more than 50 per cent. were Burman, were confined and 351 boys and 291 girls were born alive. There were 18 cases of still-birth and 51 abortions and miscarriages. Twenty-one premature infants died and two mothers, one of heart failure and the other of Bright's disease.

*Moulmein.*—The Society at Moulmein made steady progress during the year. A fifth midwife was added to the staff in October. The number of cases attended was 741 as against 590 in 1926 and 530 in 1925, representing about 48 per cent. of the total births in the town. The average number attended monthly by each midwife was 62 while the maximum number attended by any one midwife in one month was 25 and the minimum 9. The honorary medical officers gave valuable assistance in cases of difficult labour. The honorary lady visitors verified reports of midwives, watched the progress of the babies, and advised and helped mothers when necessary.

*Magwe.*—This Society has worked well since its formation in 1925. This year it extended its activities to rural areas. The second Baby Show organised by it took place during October at the time of a big pagoda festival. The establishment of a Child Welfare Clinic is being considered.



*Maymyo.*—The Society for the Promotion of Public Health at Maymyo with which the Infant Welfare Society is amalgamated is affiliated to the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. The municipal midwife, whose services have been lent to the Society and under whose control she works, attended 159 labour cases. Of these 142 were normal births, 14 abortions and miscarriages and 3 still-births. About 40 honorary lady visitors representing all communities are on the rolls of the Society. They visit mothers with infants once a month during the first year, distribute pamphlets on the care of infants and give advice on feeding, clothing, bathing, etc., and on cleanliness of the home and surroundings. Food, clothing and medicine were also distributed; and when necessary, medical assistance through the Honorary Medical Officers of the Society was obtained. Twenty lectures on Public Health subjects illustrated by magic lantern slides were given during the year besides exhibitions of cinema films lent by this Department. The Society has resolved to establish a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and is preparing a scheme for its institution.

*Taunggyi.*—The Society for the Promotion of the Welfare of Mothers and Infants in the Shan States, whose headquarters are at Taunggyi, continued to work on the same lines as in previous years. Eight probationers qualified in midwifery during the year and ten new probationers were enrolled at the end of the year. Out of a total of 200 births in Taunggyi, 98 occurred in the Society's home as against 112 in 1926. Meetings were held weekly during the rains when mothers and probationers were taught sewing and knitting. Leaflets in several languages describing the advantages offered by the Home to mothers before and after confinement were widely distributed. The Society was well supported by the Federation, *Sawbwas*, the Town Committee and private subscriptions.

*Thôngwa.*—The Society at Thôngwa which was founded in 1916 has branches at Kayan and Kyauktan. The members visited expectant mothers, giving advice and practical assistance. Full advantage was taken of the maternity ward attached to the Hospital.

*Mônnywa.*—No less than 5,306 mothers with infants attended the child welfare clinic—an average of about 442 per month. The Society's nurse-midwife attended 48 confinements. At the beginning of the year two trained midwives were employed, one for out-door work and the other to work in the clinic at headquarters, but in May one resigned and some difficulty was experienced in getting a trained substitute. For a short period a local untrained midwife was employed.

*Ma-ubin.*—This Society ceased to function in 1926 but a Baby Show was held in March this year and efforts are being made to resuscitate it.

*Sadoway.*—During the year, a result-system midwife was engaged by the Sadoway Municipality. Her work was supervised and



checked by the local Society ; 84 out of 111 births in the town were attended by this midwife, including one still-birth and five premature births.

*Henzada.*—The activities of the Henzada District Child Welfare Society were confined to the collection of funds and preparation of plans for a clinic in Henzada town. A suitable site has been obtained and plans and estimates have been prepared. In the beginning of December, a Baby Show combined with a Fancy Fair was held to which a large number of babies were brought.

*Myittha.*—The Society at Myittha held a Baby Show about the middle of February at which some 100 babies were exhibited. The Society was only formed in 1926 and is not yet firmly established. It is hoped its activities will be widened at an early date and will not be limited to an annual demonstration.

*Kyauksè.*—The Society only met occasionally. Clothes for distribution to the poor were purchased from funds raised by subscription.

*Katka.*—The Society has a scheme on foot for the erection of a maternity ward. It co-operates with the municipal result-system midwife who conducted 48 out of 138 births recorded.

*Sagaing.*—The Secretary of the Society at Sagaing, Dr. (Miss) T. Florence, is also in sub-charge of the Hospital maternity ward where 111 confinements took place.

New Infant Welfare Societies have been formed at Yenangyaung and Wakèma, and movements for their formation in Akyab, Mawlaik and Mogôk have commenced.

The Societies at Yamèthin, Ma-ubin, Shwebo, Myaungmya and Sagaing ceased to function owing to lack of local interest.

16. *Baby Shows.*—Judging by the increasing number held each year and the excitement displayed over them Baby Shows have become a national institution in Burma. Besides the celebrations held in Magwe, Ma-ubin and Myittha commented upon above, Shows were held in the following places :—Rangoon, Moulmein, Pegu, Henzada, Tavoy, Sandoway, Bhamo, Minbu, and in the following towns in the Northern Shan States :—Kutkai, Momeik, Lashio, Mongyai, and Hseinwi. The reports do not in all cases give the number of babies entered for the Shows and very few of them give the age-groups. The number of entries in each of the following places were :—

Rangoon	...	938	Kutkai	...	211
Tavoy	...	300	Momeik	...	250
Pegu	...	271	Lashio	...	280
Bhamo	...	400	Mongyai	...	400
Minbu	...	152			—
Myittha	...	100	Total	...	3,335
Ma-ubin	...	33			—

## SECTION VI.

## HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

17. *Deaths from Epidemic Diseases.*—Deaths in the registration area from the three principal epidemic diseases, cholera, small-pox and plague, numbered 4,528, 1,704 and 3,508 respectively. The ratios per 1,000 of population compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year and the quinquennial mean are tabulated below.—

	Cholera.			Small-pox.			Plague.		
	1926.	1927.	Q.M.	1926.	1927.	Q.M.	1926.	1927.	Q.M.
Rural ...	·50	·34	·38	·20	·11	·20	·11	·11	·16
Urban ...	1·10	·99	·95	·38	·56	·65	1·52	2·00	3·09
Provincial ...	·57	·42	·42	·22	·16	·24	·27	·32	·51

The above table illustrates the extent to which these diseases, particularly plague, affect towns more than rural areas. The ratios for rural areas, however, must be accepted with reserve as registration is in such an unsatisfactory state. While there is a decline in the provincial ratios for cholera and small-pox and a rise under plague compared to 1926, the ratios were all lower than the respective quinquennial averages.

18. *Cholera (Rural).*—The rural death ratio for cholera declined from ·50 per mille in 1926 to ·34 in the year under review. The actual number of deaths was 3,297 (including 11 deaths reported from Meiktila District after the Annual Statements were compiled),—a decrease of 1,507 on the figure for 1926. More than two-thirds of the total deaths from cholera were returned from Pegu, Irrawaddy and Magwe Divisions. For three consecutive years the districts of Tavoy and Mergui have been free from the disease. Kyaukpyu District also was free this year. The highest ratios were recorded in the following districts :—

Prome (1·29), Ma-ubin (1·17), Henzada and Minbu (1·14 each), Tharrawaddy (·79) and Kyauksè (·71). High ratios were returned from all these districts in 1926 also. The severe epidemic which broke out in Prome District in 1926 continued throughout 1927 with a slight abatement in the months of February, March and April. It affected 145 villages and the mortality was high in 4 police circles. The actual number of deaths was 417 against 327 in 1926. The highest mortality was in October. Ma-ubin District has not been completely free from cholera for many years but during 1926 and 1927 a greater number of deaths occurred than in any year since 1919. The number for 1927 is

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however less than for 1926. Inoculation was pushed vigorously and the District Health Officer rightly or wrongly attributes the freedom of many villages from the disease in the year under review to this measure. In Henzada District there were 666 cholera attacks with 583 deaths, against 417 and 389 respectively in 1926. The disease was again prevalent in Minbu District. Sinbyugyun Township suffered severely from October to December and 118 out of 300 deaths in the district occurred in that area during the above period. In Tharrawaddy District 353 deaths were registered against 274 in 1926, and the District Health Officer notes that rural areas were infected from large insanitary towns like Gyobingauk. In the Kyauksè District the number of deaths from cholera fell from 137 in 1926 to 97 during the year. Epidemics of cholera of greater or less severity have occurred in Bassein District for the last decade with the exception of the years 1923 and 1925. The cause is defective water supplies which fail in the dry season so that the people have to draw from the river which is usually polluted near its banks.

A satisfactory reduction in the ratio of deaths for cholera compared to last year is noticeable in Akyab, Hanthawaddy, Insein, Magwe and Yamèthin Districts.

*Cholera (Urban).*—The urban ratio for cholera declined from 1·10 per mille in 1926 to ·99 in the year under review. There were 136 fewer deaths than in 1926. Nineteen towns remained completely free from the disease. The highest ratios were from Gyobingauk (16·04) and Letpadan (13·23). In the latter the disease was at its height in October and November when 114 attacks with 106 deaths occurred. The total figures for the year were 140 attacks with 131 deaths.

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High ratios were returned from Magwe (6·52), Thayetmyo (5·66), Thônzè (5·61), Yandoon (5·35), Shwedaung (4·50), Zigôn (4·48), Minhla (3·92), Minbu (3·89) and Paungdè (3·96). Thayetmyo had been practically free of the disease for the last four years as only sporadic cases occurred in 1924 and 1926. In Thônzè there were 41 attacks with 37 deaths. Two occurred in March and the rest in November. In this month 1,125 anti-cholera inoculations were carried out in the town. The incidence of cholera in Yandoon Municipality was only slightly less than last year. The disease occurs every year with greater or lesser severity and will no doubt continue to do so until a protected water supply is introduced. In Minbu town it is noteworthy that during an outbreak of cholera in November the disease was confined to that quarter of the town to which the piped supply has not been extended. The rest of the town escaped with only a single case. There had been no deaths from cholera in Paungdè town from 1923-1925 inclusive, but in 1926 and 1927 together 89 deaths occurred. The water supply is from Municipal tanks and surface wells which are liable to pollution. A scheme is at present under consideration for a protected supply.



During the year there was an epidemic of cholera in Kyaiklat town resulting in 37 attacks with 22 deaths as against four fatal attacks last year. 'The Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, remarks that 'the town is being slowly allowed to descend into the depths of insanitation by the Municipal Committee. It has allowed its water works to fall into disrepair and the Committee has done nothing at all during the year. A severe outbreak of cholera in March was not surprising in view of the neglect of the water works and the general bad conservancy of the town.'

Graphs VIII and VIIIa illustrate the effect the introduction of a piped supply has had on the incidence of cholera in certain towns. In Ma-ubin many people still drink river water and hence the disease continues to recur though in less degree, and as stated above the recent epidemics in Minbu affected only those parts not served by pipes.

19. *Anti-Cholera Measures. (a) Inoculation.*—In spite of the fact that cholera was less prevalent than last year, the total inoculations amounted to 62,467 (24,750 in urban and 37,717 in rural areas) as against 44,314 in 1926. The confidence of the public in the measure is steadily increasing. In the following districts and towns a relatively large number of inoculations were carried out :—

*Districts.*—Henzada (7,021), Prome (6,373), Tharrawaddy (4,908), Ma-ubin (4,695), Pyapôn (3,828), Bassein (2,610), Thatôn (1,769), Salween (1,169) and Minbu (1,024).

*Towns.*—Syriam (3,311), Henzada (2,280), Letpadan (2,068), Moulmeingyun (1,814), Wakèma (1,753), Magwe (1,700), Gyobingauk (1,617), Paungdè (1,434), Tharrawaddy (1,384), Prome (1,349) and Thônzè (1,125).

Vigorous inoculation campaigns were carried out in all districts and towns where cholera was in epidemic form during the year.

20. *Small-pox.*—The provincial ratio for small-pox declined from '22 per mille in 1926 and '24, the quinquennial mean, to '16 in the year under review. The total number of deaths numbered 1,704—a decrease of 635 over the figure for 1926. Approximately 8 per cent. of the total deaths occurred among children under one year of age and 68 per cent. in persons over ten years of age. No deaths were reported either from towns or villages in Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Amherst, Mergui and Minbu Districts. The mortality from small-pox was highest in April and May and lowest in January and November.

*Rural.*—The rural ratio for small-pox was '11 per mille as against '20 per mille, the ratio for 1926. Relatively high ratios were returned from Magwe ('37), Pegu and Lower Chindwin (each '28), Tòungoo ('25), Myingyan and Shwebo (each '20). The ratios for the first four districts were higher than in 1926 and lower for the last two. The

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disease was less prevalent in Myingyan District than in 1925 and 1926. In Toungoo District there were 88 deaths—a larger number than in any of the previous six years. In this district a *hpoongyi* who was practising inoculation was prosecuted.

The epidemic which began in Shwebo District in 1926 continued in the year under review resulting in 564 attacks and 74 deaths. All townships were affected and there appears to have been great laxity in the notification of early cases. In Prome District also the disease continued from the previous year resulting in 56 deaths. A large proportion of the deaths occurred in Padang Township where an inoculator was successfully prosecuted. This same township was badly affected in 1926 and it is hoped that one source of infection at least has been permanently stamped out.

The whole of Hanthawaddy District suffered badly from small-pox during the year. Here also the epidemic was a continuation of the 1926 outbreak. It resulted in 257 attacks and 58 deaths. There is reason to believe that many more cases occurred than were actually reported. The epidemic was at its height in March and April.

*Small-pox (Urban).*—The urban ratio for small-pox was '56 per mille, an increase of '18 per mille over the figure for 1926 but a decline from the quinquennial mean by '09 per mille. A very severe epidemic occurred in Taungdwingyi Municipality during the months of February to June. There were 340 attacks with 191 deaths, a mortality of 56·17 per cent. The town had been practically free from the disease since 1912. Approximately 42 per cent. of the total deaths in the town for the year were due to small-pox and of the deaths from this cause 65 per cent. were among children under ten years of age. This points to a neglect to enforce the Vaccination Acts.

Statemen  
VI-B.

High mortality ratios were returned from Minbya (5·17) and Pakôkku (4·36). In the former town there is no vaccination staff, vaccinations being done by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at the hospital. In Pakôkku which was almost free from small-pox in 1926 there were 108 attacks with 85 deaths.

It is a feature of the vital statistics of towns in Burma that epidemics of small-pox recur at more or less regular intervals. The reason is defective registration of births which leads to a gradual accumulation of children who have escaped vaccination and who fall victims to the disease when infection is imported.

Chart V.

21. *Small-pox cases treated in Hospitals.*—Seven hundred and sixty-seven small-pox cases were treated in contagious diseases hospitals and isolation wards. Of this number, 657 were in the Rangoon Corporation Contagious Diseases Hospital and the remainder in hospitals in 12 districts. Of the total number treated, 484 had marks of vaccination, 8 showed no marks though it was claimed that vaccination had been



successful, and 265 were unvaccinated. While the case mortality among the vaccinated, however imperfectly protected, was only 7 per cent. that among the unvaccinated or unsuccessfully vaccinated was 32 per cent.

Small-pox cases were for the most part isolated in separate wards of the local contagious diseases hospitals or in isolation wards of Civil Hospitals. In a few places temporary sheds were put up outside the inhabited area to accommodate them.

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XII.

22. *Plague.*—The provincial death rate from plague was '32 per mille as against '27 in 1926 and '51, the quinquennial mean. The total number of deaths registered was 3,508, of which 2,492 occurred in urban and the rest in rural areas. Arakan Division and Tavoy and Mergui Districts as usual remained free. The incidence of the disease has been steadily falling in Amherst District for several years, and in 1927 no deaths occurred either in Moulmein or other towns in the district or in the rural areas.

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*Rural.*—The greatest mortality was returned from the following districts :—

Meiktila (247), Henzada (98), Bassein (96), Yamèthin (73), Tharrawaddy (67), Minbu (60) and Myingyan (55). Meiktila District has not been free of plague for many years. In fact, deaths have occurred in the district every year with the exception of 1919, since the disease was reintroduced into the Province in 1905. The largest number of cases occurred in November and December in Meiktila Township, when the disease was at its height in Meiktila town. In Yamèthin District there were more deaths from plague than in any of the past three years—altogether 111 attacks with 73 deaths. During the first quarter of the year, plague appeared in sporadic form in some villages, the infection probably being introduced from Pyinmana town. From July onwards it spread to other villages, notably Môngyon village, where the *wunthannu* section of the people who obstinately refused inoculation, were the worse sufferers. In Minbu District which has been practically free of plague since 1923 one police circle was infected.

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VI-B.

*Urban.*—The urban plague death rate for the year was 2'00 per mille as against 1'52 in 1926 and 3'09, the quinquennial mean. There has been a check in the gradual decline in the mortality from plague in towns which has been noticeable since the year 1922.

Relatively high death ratios for plague were returned from the following towns :—

Gyobingauk (17'22), Minhla (14'89), Minbu (13'51), Zigôn (12'15), Meiktila (11'73), Prome (8'90), Kyauksè (8'35), Magwe (7'42), Allanmyo (7'58), Kyangin (7'79), Thayetmyo (6'97), Kyaikto (6'98), Myingyan (6'71), Ngathaingyaung (6'24), Pyawbwe (5'95) and Thônzè (5'00). In Gyobingauk the epidemic was the severest since 1910. There were altogether 146 attacks with 132 deaths, and all occurred during



the first three months of the year. In Letpadan, Thônzè and Zigôn the outbreaks were also in the first three months. In the first of these the epidemic was a continuation from the previous year. Out of a total of 43 attacks and 36 deaths, 36 attacks and 29 deaths took place in January, February and March. In Zigôn there were two waves in the mortality curve : a fairly high one in the early part of the year and a lessor one in November and December. The total deaths registered were 84 out of 140 attacks. In Prome also the outbreak was a continuation from 1926. It was at its height during the first three months when there were 214 deaths out of 232 deaths for the whole year. In Magwe town, on the other hand, the first outbreak was in February when four deaths were recorded. A second outbreak commenced in November when the highest mortality was reached. In Thayetmyo the epidemic commenced in June and continued till the close of the year. There were 75 deaths against 16 in 1926. The disease re-appeared in Minbu town for the first time for seven years and was prevalent in the early part of the year causing 73 deaths. In Mandalay town the epidemic was slightly less severe than in 1926 as 278 deaths were recorded against 382 in 1926. The outbreak was severe during first four months of the year and the last two. The mortality from plague in Mandalay has shown a tendency to fall for the last four years. Maymyo suffered severely during the year, 75 attacks and 68 deaths. The epidemic was severe from August to October. Meiktila town suffered more severely than since 1922. The first cases occurred in April when there were four deaths, but no more were reported until August from which time the epidemic continued and was still prevalent at the close of the year. Altogether 121 attacks with 104 deaths were registered. There is little doubt but that Meiktila town was the source of the infection that played such havoc in the district.

23. *Anti-Plague Measures.* (a) *Rat Destruction.*—The total number of rats destroyed was 902,140 as compared with 711,063 in 1926. In Rangoon Corporation area alone 864,962 were killed. No rat destruction was carried out in rural areas except Myingyan and Northern Shan States but a certain amount was done in the following towns—Syriam, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Pyapôn, Kyaikto, Moulmein, Maymyo and Myingyan.

(b) *Inoculation.*—The total number of inoculations performed during the year was 102,859 as against 54,979 in 1926, of which 60,235 were done in towns and the rest in rural areas. The largest inoculation figures were :—

*Towns.*—Mandalay (4,904), Bassein (4,862), Maymyo (4,598), Prome (4,581), Meiktila (4,559), Sagaing (3,231), Tharrawaddy (3,203), Myingyan (3,010), Minhla (2,375), Yamèthin (2,163), Kyauksè (1,966), Pyinmana (1,673), Zigôn (1,639), Minbu (1,633), Magwe (1,553),



Gyobingauk (1,538), Henzada (1,500), Shwebo (1,487), Paungde (1,243) and Thayetmyo (1,081).

*Districts.*—Meiktila (14,555), Yamèthin (8,402), Lower Chindwin (3,338), Henzada (2,703), Bassein (1,984), Sagaing (1,978), Tharrawaddy (1,669), Prome (1,407) and Minbu (1,375).

It is noted that in Meiktila District record inoculation figure was reached while the figure in Yamèthin District was the highest since 1918. The largest number of inoculations done in the rural areas of Meiktila District in any previous year was 1,776 in 1924. Great credit is due to the medical officers concerned in these two districts. In Meiktila District the success must be attributed in due proportion to the energy and zeal of the District Health Officer Dr. J. J. G. Da'Costa and the steady spade work of Dr. Ah Shoung, Assistant District Health Officer, during the last three years.

24. *Fever.*—Among the specified causes of death the highest mortality was, as usual, recorded under 'fever.' In a country where only a small fraction of the sick are seen by medical men this is to be expected. Deaths under fever numbered 75,321 or 2,531 more than in 1926. The ratio was 6·96 as against 6·73 in 1926 and 7·00, the quinquennial mean. The 'fever' mortality was at its height in December and at its lowest in February. Of the total deaths 69,353 occurred in rural and 5,968 in urban areas, the ratio for rural areas being 7·24 and for urban areas 4·79.

Among rural areas relatively high rates were returned from Tavoy (14·43), Thayetmyo (13·23), Minbu (13·31), Akyab (13·80), Sandoway (11·97) and Prome (11·37) Districts.

Out of the 5,968 deaths under the 'fever' group in towns, 2,373 were recorded as due to malaria, 441 to enteric, 177 to influenza, 97 to measles, 22 to cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3 to acute poliomyelitis and the rest (2,855) to 'other fevers.'

The death rate from malaria in towns was 1·10 per mille during the year as against 1·91, the ratio for 1926 and the quinquennial mean. High rates were returned from Kyaikto (10·46), Pyawbwe (9·99), Kyangin (9·48), Myinmu (8·27), Shwegyin (7·12), Pyapôn (5·88), Kyaukpyu (5·66), Pegu (5·49), Pyinmana (5·37), Kyaiklat (5·31) and Wakèma (5·21).

Satisfactory reductions are noted in the following towns from which high malaria mortality ratios were returned in 1926:—Pyu (—4·80), Pyapôn (—4·57), Paungde (—3·32), Pegu (—3·19), Kyauksè (—3·11), Taungdwingyi (—2·69), Gyobingauk (—2·61) and Kawkareik (—2·43).

Relatively high ratios for enteric fever were recorded in Kyaiklat (1·84), Pyapôn (1·44), Bassein (1·13), Mandalay (1·01) and Ye-u (1·09). In all of them the high incidence is attributable to a contaminated public water supply. In Tavoy town, where a high incidence from 'fever' is recorded annually, there is reason to believe that enteric fever is rife.



The supply is from shallow wells which are obviously open to pollution but the Municipal Committee has up to date refused to agree to the introduction of a piped supply. At one time the town of Kyaiklat had an ample and safe water supply, but in recent years, as noted elsewhere, the distribution system has been allowed to fall into disrepair, with the result that deaths from enteric fever—a water-borne disease—have increased year by year :—

1923	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
1924	...	...	3
1925	...	...	6
1926	...	...	8
1927	...	...	17

25. *Cinchona Febrifuge and other Tablets.*—The total number of four-grain cinchona febrifuge tablets manufactured by the Prison Department was 5,219,340, to which may be added 119,260 tablets, the balance in stock at the close of the previous year, thus making a total of 5,338,600 tablets available for issue during the year. Issues to Treasury Officers and others amounted to 5,188,400 tablets and the year closed with a balance of 150,200 tablets.

Treasuries sold during the year 16,404,400 grains of cinchona febrifuge in the form of tablets—an increase of 2,982,000 grains on last year's sale. Out of 38 District Treasuries, 23 showed an increase in sales when compared with last year. The increase is marked in the Northern Shan States (+898,400), the Southern Shan States (+852,800), Bassein (+388,000), Akyab (+317,200), Pegu (+272,000), Thatôn (+236,000) and Bhamo (+229,600); while a heavy decrease in sales is noted in Amherst (−296,800), Katha (−220,800), Toungoo (−181,600) and Magwe (−122,000) Districts. Eight hundred and fourteen thousand cinchona febrifuge tablets were distributed free in Chin Hills, Katha, Amherst, Sandoway and Tavoy Districts, during the year—an increase of 1,000 tablets over last year. The largest free supply was in Katha and Chin Hills Tracts. The largest consumptions per head of population were in Katha District (13·03 grains); Bhamo and Myitkyina coming next with 11·37 grains and 8·73 grains respectively. Compared with other districts a very large number of tablets are consumed yearly in the two border districts of Bhamo and Myitkyina, and as has been noted above, there has been a very marked increase in the sales in the Shan States this year. It is possible that a good deal finds its way across the border into China. In Tavoy District where, as usual, the highest fever mortality for the Province (13·62) was recorded, only 1·81 grains per head of population were consumed. The average consumption per head of population for the whole Province rose from 1·04 in 1926 to 1·49 during the year under review.

*Cholera and Eye Lotion Tablets.*—Twelve thousand five hundred cholera tablets (two grains potassium permanganate) were issued during the year, of which 10,000 went to Prome District. Fifteen thousand

eye lotion tablets were issued to the District Health Officer, Mergui. No other indents for these latter tablets were received.

Statements  
X, VI-A,  
VI-B (a).

26. *Dysentery and Diarrhoea.*—This year the returns for these diseases which were unusually prevalent in 1926 were back to normal. Out of a total of 8,279 deaths, 5,197 occurred in urban and 3,082 in rural areas. The Provincial ratio was '76 per mille as against '96 last year and '77, the quinquennial mean.

Ratios of one per mille or above were returned from the following rural areas :—Mergui (1'29), Henzada (1'21) and Akyab (1'00).

The urban ratio was 2'47 per mille as against 3'32 in 1926, being in excess of the rural ratio by 1'93 per mille. Towns in the Irrawaddy Division with very few exceptions had high mortality ratios, notably Myanaung (5'65 and 1'92), Moulmeingyun (2'78 and 4'09) and Pyapôn (4'57 and 1'57). A high ratio (3'91) was also returned from Kyaikto in the Tenasserim Division.

Statements  
XI & VI-B  
(a).

27. *Respiratory Diseases.*—The Provincial ratio for 'respiratory diseases' was 1'03 as against a quinquennial average of 1'04 per mille. There was a big difference in the mortality ratios for men and women from these causes, as the ratio for the former was 1'23 per mille while for the latter it was only '82 per mille. This difference was evident in all districts of Burma, except Rangoon where the ratio for men was 9'51 and for women 10'38. The male mortality ratio was markedly in excess of the female in Akyab, Bassein, Amherst and Mandalay Districts.

*Towns.*—The following table shows that the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia in towns is increasing :—

Year.	Ratio for Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Ratio for Pneumonia.	Ratio for other respiratory diseases.
1920	1'13	2'32	3'54
1921	1'32	2'44	3'24
1922	1'40	2'44	3'23
1923	1'32	2'28	2'92
1924	1'51	2'39	3'08
1925	1'65	2'58	2'63
1926	1'66	2'74	2'92
1927	1'64	2'75	2'60

During the year 2,052 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 3,434 deaths from pneumonia were registered in towns. Of these 1,396



deaths from the former cause and 2,211 from the latter were registered in Rangoon, Bassein, Moulmein and Mandalay. Relatively high ratios for pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia were returned from the following towns:—Ngathaingyaung (6·05 and 3·51), Moulmeingyun (5·40 and 3·76), Bassein (2·68 and 2·70), Pyapôn (2·61 and 4·83), Rangoon (2·61 and 4·71), Pakôkku (2·20 and 4·82), Moulmein (2·19 and ·91), Prome (2·07 and 1·53), Toungoo (2·07 and 2·53), Gyobingauk (·52 and 4·96), Minbu (1·67 and 5·37), Maymyo (1·51 and 4·53), Yamèthin (·79 and 7·33).

In Maymyo town, there was a marked increase in the number of deaths from pneumonia as 75 deaths were registered during the year as against 38 and 35 deaths respectively in 1926 and 1925. A rather virulent type of influenza was prevalent in the town in the latter part of the year when many deaths were recorded from this cause.

28. *Beri-beri*.—Four hundred and eighty-five deaths from beri-beri were registered in towns during the year against an average number of one hundred and ninety-two during the previous five years. The bulk of the deaths (206) occurred in Akyab but 115 were recorded in Rangoon. The cause in Akyab was probably the consumption of mouldy rice of which large quantities were stocked by dealers and sold at cheap rates. Six samples analysed by the Chemical Examiner were declared unfit for human consumption. Seizure under section 110 (1) of the Municipal Act was urged by the Health Officer, but though some exposed for sale in the bazaar was seized and destroyed there was a regrettable delay in full utilization of the powers possessed by the Committee in the matter.

Statement  
VI-B (a),

29. *Hookworm Infection in Jails*.—During the year 12,254 prisoners in seven jails were examined for this condition. Of these 3,942 or 32·17 per cent. were found to be infected. The heaviest infections as expressed in percentages were at Rangoon (56·69) and Moulmein (41·87) while the lowest (12·63) was at Ma-ubin.

30. *Makawlam*.—As great publicity has been given by laymen in recent years to a condition diagnosed by practitioners of indigenous medicine as *makawlam*, a committee of medical men was appointed to investigate and report to the Local Government. As was to be expected it reported that it had been unable to discover any disease hitherto unknown to science.

31. *Goitre*.—The areas in which this disease is prevalent have been noted in last year's Report. No progress has been made in prophylactic measures, but in Upper Chindwin District particularly sufferers from goitre are coming in more readily for treatment, several hundred cases having passed through the hands of the Civil Surgeon and his

staff. The condition is widely prevalent in Mogôk Subdivision and 150 cases attended the Mogôk Hospital. The villages in Nampai Chaung, 12 miles from Mogôk, appear to be particularly badly affected. In this area Burmans and Indians are remarkably free, while among the Palaungs and Shans, the former of whom are notorious for their insanitary habits, there are many cases. In reports received this year reference is made to the great prevalence of the condition in the riverine villages of the Kachin Hill Tracts and among the hill tribes in the Kēngtūng Subdivision, east of the Salween. The tribes in the latter area are said to attribute the disease to a deficiency of common salt in their diet.

32. *Yaws*.—An epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon working in Mōnywa District between 1st June to 15th December 1927 reported that he had found cases of *yaws* in 30 villages and treated 202 sufferers. Judging by reports from other sources the disease is probably even more prevalent in the district than the above figures indicate. It is unfortunate that outbreaks of acute epidemic disease caused numerous interruptions in the investigation. Paucity of staff has so far prevented the institution of an organised campaign against the disease in this district but it is hoped that the difficulty will shortly be overcome. Another Sub-Assistant Surgeon was deputed to carry out treatment in Nyaungwun and surrounding villages in Mandalay District with a view to obtaining some idea of the exact prevalence of the disease in the locality. The work is still in progress.

33. *Leprosy*.—Towards the close of the year Dr. Muir of the Leprosy Research Laboratory, School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, proposed a survey of leprosy in the Chin Hills. The Local Government approved and four Provincial Sub-Assistant Surgeons were attached to the party sent from Calcutta. The cost of two of them was borne by the Burma Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. The survey was carried out in Tiddim and Falam Subdivisions during December 1927 and the two succeeding months. A detailed report of the survey is awaited, but it is understood that the disease was found to be very prevalent and widely spread.

34. *Lepers entering Burma*.—Local Government (Department of Public Health) Notification No. 140, dated the 1st December 1924, makes it incumbent upon the master of every vessel arriving at any port in Burma from outside the Province to report every case of leprosy among the passengers or crew to the Port Health Officer, but none were reported although the Port Health Officer, Rangoon, detected 12 cases



in 9 vessels which had come from India. All these cases were allowed to proceed to their destinations. No leper is reported to have entered Burma through any of the other ports.

A bill for the prohibition of the entry into Burma of lepers by sea was submitted to the Central Government but withdrawn pending the elaboration of measures for the control of the disease throughout India.

35. *Venereal Disease*.—The report of the delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council to the Province was submitted to the Local Government towards the latter part of the year and is under consideration. Venereal disease is undoubtedly very prevalent in the Province but there is at present a dearth of reliable statistics. Out of 897 post-mortem carried out at the Rangoon General Hospital on the bodies of patients who died in hospital and those brought by the Police, 10·26 per cent. showed signs of syphilis. Venereal Clinics are being opened at the more important towns and the Suppression of Brothels Act has been extended to more than 60 towns.

A Venereal Diseases Bill to provide proper facilities for treatment and to prohibit the sale of quack cures is at present under the consideration of the Local Government.

## SECTION IX.

### CIVIL SANITARY WORKS.

36. *Expenditure on Civil Sanitary Works*.—The total amount spent on the maintenance and improvement of water supplies, drainage, conservancy, and other sanitary works during the year was Rs. 88,39,236, of which Rs. 75,35,272 was spent in towns and Rs. 13,03,964 in rural areas representing 26·37 and 6·23 per cent. respectively of the aggregate income of Municipalities and Districts. Of the total income of Rs. 4,95,16,350, 3·32 per cent. was spent on water supplies, 6·12 per cent. on conservancy and 1·00 per cent. on drainage.

37. *Provincial Public Health Board*.—During the year under review the Secretary, Education Department, and the Secretary, Local Government Department, were appointed Joint Secretaries of the Board. It held 3 meetings and considered 26 projects against 30 in 1926. The Projects Sub-Committee also held three meetings and considered 17 projects against 26 in 1926. The total grants sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 3,81,397 as compared with Rs. 10,98,669 in 1926. The decrease was mainly due to the fact that schemes for which provision was made in the Public Health Budget did not progress as rapidly as was originally anticipated. The report of the Board together with a statement of grants is published as Appendix B.



38. *Water Supplies.*—During the year preliminary surveys for Water Supplies Schemes at Kyaikto, Mergui and Kyaukpadaung were completed. Estimates are now under preparation. The two experimental tube-wells already sunk in Insein having proved failures, a third was sunk at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,500 which gave a satisfactory yield.

An account of water supply and other schemes carried out or under consideration is given in the report of the Water and Sewerage Engineer, Public Works Department, which is published as Appendix A.

During recent years it has not been possible for the Water and Sewerage Engineer owing to the inadequacy of his staff to keep pace with demands from local bodies for water supply and drainage schemes.

39. *Conservancy.*—It is satisfactory to note that the Municipal Committees of both Henzada and Prome have not renewed the contracts for conservancy hitherto given out and now do the work departmentally though the former committee still had a contract for refuse removal at the end of the year. It is hoped that this too will soon be abolished. Both day and night conservancy have been very badly managed during the year, but with the abolition of contracts and now that a whole-time Health Officer has been appointed it is hoped there will be a marked improvement in the sanitation of the town which has been in a deplorable state for some years. There is no reason why a contractor should be allowed to make a profit out of the public when a committee can run conservancy establishments itself at cost price. Moreover, contractors invariably do the work very badly or just sufficiently well to prevent excessive public clamour and consequent abolition of the contract. The Municipal Committees of Pyapôn, Allanmyo and Pakôkku unfortunately still abide by contract systems. In Pyapôn night conservancy has been particularly bad. In Allanmyo day conservancy and in Pakôkku night conservancy are on contract. The day conservancy of Wakèma town is in a chaotic state. The town has a population of 8,447 and there must therefore be several tons of refuse to be removed daily, but only two sweepers are employed who remove rubbish in baskets and dump it wherever they please.

40. *Anti-Malarial Operations.*—Malaria surveys were carried out at Mawlaik, Kyaukpyu, Myitlyina and in certain villages in Yamèthin District.

The survey at Mawlaik was made by Assistant District Health Officer U Maung Gale between 25th June and 24th September. His report, with recommendations for the improvement of local conditions, has been submitted to the Local Government. Anti-malarial operations, such as can be carried out by a malaria gang, were conducted towards the maintenance of which the Provincial Public Health Board contributed Rs. 1,800.



In 1911-12 a very complete survey of Kyaukpyu Municipality and adjoining villages was made by Major N. P. O'Gorman Lalor, I.M.S., but it was considered advisable to repeat the survey this year in order to find whether conditions had materially changed. The fresh survey was made by Mr. E. S. Feegrade, Special Malaria Officer, between the 23rd June and 22nd October. From his report it would appear that in spite of the considerable sums that have been expended locally on anti-malarial measures and contrary to local opinion conditions are very much the same, if not slightly worse than formerly. The reason would appear to be that none of the measures recommended by Major N. P. O'Gorman Lalor have been carried out completely.

A survey of Myitkyina town was made by Assistant District Health Officer U Tha Gyaw between the 24th June and 23rd October. His report is now under the consideration of the Local Government.

As a result of a survey of conditions favouring the incidence of malaria in Akyab town made in 1924 fairly extensive measures were carried out during the year. It is too early to form an opinion on the results, but the Municipal Committee has applied for a further grant towards the completion of the operations.

Following upon recommendations put forward by the Special Malaria Officer in his report after his survey of Lashio town in 1926, a committee was formed for the control and supervision of anti-malarial measures in that town.

During the year a contour survey of the lakes at Bhamo was carried out to help a decision as to what should be done to bring about a permanent improvement in local conditions regarding malaria. Meanwhile palliative measures, such as oiling, trimming and weed clearing, have been carried out on a somewhat extensive scale under the supervision of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon specially trained in anti-malarial work. The Provincial Public Health Board made a grant of Rs. 3,000 towards the cost of these operations, and a great reduction in the mosquito nuisance has been reported. It is intended to continue these operations pending the elaboration of more permanent measures.

Major Duckworth, Civil Surgeon, Northern Shan States, reports that useful anti-malarial work has been done at Kyaukme, Nawngkhio, North Hseinwi, Momeik, the Military Police area in Lashio, and at other places with the active co-operation of Mr. E. W. King, Assistant Superintendent, Lashio, and the *Sawbwas*. In North Hseinwi, for instance, a large and very unhealthy jungle village has been converted into some semblance of a decent well-ordered town. There has been a considerable fall in the average monthly attendance of Military Police at the hospital in Lashio in the year under review and it is believed the improvement is the result of anti-malarial measures carried out in the lines.



As foreshadowed in last year's report a Malaria Bureau has been established in the Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health. It opened on the 1st of September. The establishment consists of :—

1 Special Malaria Officer, 1 Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1 Clerk, 2 Laboratory Assistants, and 1 Peon.

The object of the Bureau is to collate information with regard to malaria in the Province, to identify mosquitoes, to maintain type collections of mosquitoes, and to investigate all matters affecting the prevalence of anophelene mosquitoes and malaria in the Province. The instruction of students and graduates in malaria and anti-malarial work is also undertaken.

41. *Port Health Department.*—The following summarises the inspection and disinfection work done in the Port of Rangoon in connection with out-going and in-coming vessels during the year ending 31st December 1927. One thousand four hundred and fifty-five in-coming vessels with 5,21,600 passengers and crew and 538 vessels proceeding beyond India with 78,909 passengers and crew were examined. Among the in-coming vessels, 27 cases of infectious diseases as against 33 in 1926 were reported by masters of 23 vessels. Eighteen deaths from non-infectious diseases were reported on 17 vessels. Four hundred and fifteen vessels were inspected under the Vaccination Act of 1909, and on 23 of these, 25 cases of infectious diseases were detected. The disinfection of 339 crew and 2,431 passengers of infected vessels was carried out. The kits of 36,883 Asiatic and African members of crews and 24,925 deck passengers in out-going vessels were disinfected. Three thousand three hundred and forty-seven baggage coolies were inspected and their clothes disinfected prior to handling passengers' luggage. Two steamers were fumigated on account of plague infection and at the request of Agents 18 empty vessels were fumigated to comply with the measures in force at the port of destination. No case of plague is known to have developed among the crew or passengers of these vessels on their outward voyages and no case of rat-plague was reported. The daily average attendance at the Port Commissioners' Dispensary was 1,256, making a total for the year of 35,308.

The following gentlemen very kindly supplied malted milk to the sick removed from ships prior to their despatch to hospital :—

Raja Dr. Ramanatha Reddiar, Mr. T. C. Barnabas, K.-I.-H., Mr. Hurry Krishna Pillai, M.B.E., M.R.A.S., Mr. Chan Chor Khine, M.L.C.

## SECTION X.

### PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

42. *Director and Assistant Directors of Public Health.*—I was in charge of the office of the Director of Public Health from the beginning of the year till the 10th March when I proceeded on leave. On return from



leave on 29th November 1927, I went to Calcutta with Lieutenant-Colonel G. Jolly, I.M.S., to attend the Seventh Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine. Lieutenant-Colonel Jolly officiated as Director of Public Health during my absence on leave and inspected the following places :—Pegu, Kyaukpyu, Kalaw, Taunggyi, Meiktila, Toungoo, Bassein, Myingyan, Maymyo, Hsipaw, Sagaing, Môngywa, Papun, Wakèma, Myaungmya, Shwedaung, Mawlaik, Kindat, Kalewa, Mingin, Kani, Hmawbi, and some villages. Major C. L. Bilderbeck, I.M.S., was on leave from the beginning of the year till the 28th August during which period Major E. C. A. Smith, I.M.S., officiated. The former inspected the sanitation of Tavoy Municipality. The latter was fully occupied in the early part of the year making arrangements for the visit of the delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council to the Province. He accompanied them on their visits to Maymyo, Yenangyaung and Prome. In April he inspected the site for a new jail at Mòkpalin quarry. In addition to his duties as Assistant Director of Public Health he was Honorary Secretary to the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

43. *Hygiene Publicity.*—The post of Hygiene Publicity Officer was occupied by Dr. San Hla Aung, M.B., Ch.B., until the 24th of August when he went on study leave. Thereafter the post remained vacant until the end of the year, as no suitable substitute was available. He also acted as Secretary to the Burma Leprosy Relief Committee and the Popular Health Education Sub-Committee of the Red Cross Society. He accompanied the delegates of the Social Hygiene Council during their tours in the Province in January, and he personally conducted propaganda campaigns in the Myittha (Kyauksè District), Ma-ubin Municipality, Pegu Municipality, Taungdwingyi and Pyu.

A cinema film, entitled "The Village Well," in a Burmese setting and dealing with cholera, was produced during the year. This is the first locally-made Public Health film produced. It has proved very popular and it is hoped to extend this branch of activity. In Appendix E is a statement of the number of copies of publicity literature issued by the Department during the year. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons on epidemic duty in districts is the chief agent for hygiene publicity in rural areas.

44. *Medical Officer of Fairs and Festivals.*—The Local Government sanctioned the appointment of a full-time officer for a period of seventeen months from 1st October 1927 to investigate and report upon sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals throughout the Province and upon epidemics originating as a result of these gatherings. Dr. Ba Kin, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., assumed charge on 8th October 1927. After a short preliminary training in this office he visited before the end of the year important fairs and festivals in Pegu, Prome, Kyauksè, and Myingyan



Districts. It is evident from the reports submitted by him that in a number of instances either no sanitary arrangements at all or at least inadequate ones had been made. No supervising or sanitary officer had been appointed, and little attention paid to the standing orders of the Government on the subject. The dates of festivals furnished to this office were in some cases incorrect and the medical officer made several long journeys to no purpose.

45. *Assistant District Health Officers.*—During the year Assistant District Health Officers were employed in Akyab, Prome, Bassein and Meiktila Districts. Dr. U Tha Gyaw was Assistant District Health Officer in Akyab District throughout the year, except for an interval between 24th May and 9th November when he was on special malaria duty in Myitkyina Town. Dr. U Tha Mya when he relinquished charge of his duties of Health Officer in Akyab Town was appointed as Assistant District Health Officer, Prome District, from 19th March and remained there till the 4th September when he proceeded on leave. In Bassein District Dr. U Maung Gale was Assistant District Health Officer from the beginning of the year to the 14th June, after which he was placed on special malaria duty in Mawlaik Town. From 11th October he was deputed to attend the course for the Diploma in Public Health at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Dr. Ah Shoung was Assistant District Health Officer in Meiktila District throughout the year except for a period of about 1½ months when he attended the Government Malaria Training Class at Saharanpur. Dr. Saw Kya Zit was appointed Assistant District Health Officer of Bassein District on the 29th June and continued in the appointment till the end of the year.

46. *Health Officers in Selected Municipalities.*—As a result of Local Government (Department of Public Health) letter No. 29S25, dated the 20th January 1925, sanctioning the appointment of Health Officer in selected Municipalities and offering to contribute half the pay and allowances, the Municipalities of Prome and Pegu have appointed full-time Health Officers, the first with effect from the 18th June and the second with effect from the 9th November. The Municipal Committee of Henzada Town also decided to appoint a full-time Health Officer under the same conditions but the post had not been filled by the end of the year.

A scheme is at present under the consideration of the Local Government for the appointment of full-time Health Officers for both urban and rural areas on this same half pay grant system.

47. *Sub-Assistant Surgeons.*—The first duty of a Government in respect of public health is the suppression of epidemics, but in no district in this Province is there a fully organised staff for the purpose. The Civil Surgeon has to do the work of a District Health Officer in addition to his other manifold duties. There are only 24 Public Health Inspectors



altogether in rural areas, and the only other Public Health staff in districts are the vaccinators. Owing to the difficulty of getting qualified Burmans, it will be some years before adequate staffs can be organised. In the meantime it has been found necessary to employ a certain number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons under departmental control, whose primary duty is the suppression of epidemics. They are particularly useful for cholera preventive measures. They are moved from one district to another, and from one end of the Province to the other as epidemic disease breaks out and subsides. As the present sanctioned number is only 20, it is rarely possible to leave a man in any district for any length of time, but, as it is obviously desirable that each should get to know at least one district and the people in it, every effort is made to return them to the districts in which they have worked most as opportunity arises. The life is a hard one and the service unpopular, and there is no doubt most of the men employed will exercise their right to revert to the Medical Department at the end of three years. When there is no epidemic calling for concentrated effort, these Sub-Assistant Surgeons are employed in Public Health propaganda work, distributing pamphlets and giving lectures and brief addresses in villages ; they also inspect vernacular schools, check vital statistics and vaccination work, and they do the bulk of the preventive inoculation done in rural areas. Proposals are before Government to increase the staff to a number sufficient to allow of one being posted to each district permanently. This, if sanctioned, will lead to fewer transfers at short notice and remove a very real cause of complaint. It will also enable propaganda work to be carried out in a more systematic manner than it has hitherto been possible.

During the year under review, in addition to the sanctioned number, 6 other Sub-Assistant Surgeons were requisitioned from the Medical Department at different times during emergencies.

Apart from epidemic and general sanitation duty, Sub-Assistant Surgeon S. C. Banerjee was employed during some  $5\frac{1}{2}$  months in carrying out a malaria survey in certain villages in Yamèthin District. Sub-Assistant Surgeon U Ba Shin II assisted the Malaria Officer in conducting a survey of Kyaukpyu town during August, September and October ; Sub-Assistant Surgeon U Tin carried out anti-malaria measures in Bhamo town during September and October. Sub-Assistant Surgeons U Tin and U Khin Maung Gyi were attached to the party deputed from the Leprosy Bureau of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine to carry out a Leprosy Survey in the Chin Hills during the months of December 1927, January and February 1928. Four Sub-Assistant Surgeons attended the course for the Government License in Hygiene in the Harcourt Butler Institute and one was trained in malaria work at Saharanpur in the Government of India Training Class in Malaria.



Amongst the Sub-Assistant Surgeons who were particularly successful in pushing inoculation work, mention may be made of the work of Sub-Assistant Surgeon U Ba Hman in Thatôn and Prome Districts; Sub-Assistant Surgeon U Lwin in Bassein and Tharrawaddy Districts; Sub-Assistant Surgeon Fattah in Yamèthin and Henzada Districts; Sub-Assistant Surgeon U Ba Myit in Minbu District. Sub-Assistant Surgeon S. M. Iyer of Bogale Civil Hospital did excellent work in persuading people to accept anti-cholera inoculation, as also did Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nair of Shwedauug Civil Hospital. Sub-Assistant Surgeons Shiva Rao and Azim Khan did a very large number of anti-plague inoculations in Thazi and Mahlaing dispensary respectively during the epidemic in Meiktila District.

The department suffered a serious loss in the death of Sub-Assistant Surgeon U Chit Pe in the month of June. He was a valuable Government servant and did excellent work while serving in this department.

art V. Chart V, in the Appendix shows the incidence of notifiable disease in the ratios per 1,000 for many years [past. It will be observed that there has been a steady decline in all these diseases. Unfortunately the disorganisation of the collection of vital statistics makes the figures somewhat misleading. Plague moreover is probably dying out naturally, but there is reason to believe, apart from the figures, that outbreaks of cholera are on the whole stamped out more quickly than formerly and that there is less tendency for the disease to get out of control.

48. *Public Health Inspectors' Training Class.*—The class for the training of Public Health Inspectors commenced on the 18th July with 23 students of whom two were nominated by District Councils, one by a Deputy Commissioner and three by Municipal and Town Committees. Three students dropped out during the course, but 25 including 5 who failed in the previous year appeared for the final examination held in March 1928 and 12 passed. The supply of qualified Public Health Inspectors has not been commensurate with the demand owing to the paucity of suitable candidates, but as local bodies are not required by law to appoint this class of official and there is little or no security of tenure there is little inducement for men of the proper class to take up this branch of work. During the last five years an average of 15 men have qualified each year.

49. *Public Health Inspectors in Urban and Rural Areas.*—At present, exclusive of Rangoon, only 84 Public Health Inspectors are employed in the Province by local bodies, of whom 24 are working in rural areas under District Councils and the remaining 60 in Municipal towns. None are employed in no less than 10 districts to which the Rural Self-Government Act has been extended. Some local bodies are slow to appreciate the necessity for employing this class of official and



do not nominate candidates of their own selection which is the surest way to obtain suitable men.

50. *Medical Inspection of Schools and School Children.*—Medical inspection of schools and school children has been receiving greater attention during recent years, but the scheme for the improvement of school hygiene and systematic medical care of school children introduced in 1921, and revised in 1923, affects only the English, Anglo-Vernacular and Normal Schools in the Province. Until there is a fully organised Public Health staff in each town and district it will be impossible to give adequate attention to the 350,000 children attending the 5,600 vernacular schools. In the meantime, therefore, only the children of the comparatively well-to-do are cared for systematically who probably require it less than the children of the poorer classes.

Out of a total of 284 schools on the list medical inspection reports of 108 were received during the year as against 123 in 1926 ; 60 of these were schools receiving a certain number of boarders. Although medical inspection is compulsory in all Government schools other than vernacular schools, it is still optional in aided schools. There does not appear to be any good reason why the great majority of aided schools should not be included in the Medical Inspection Scheme. Medical inspection reports are now submitted yearly instead of bi-annually and forms have been revised with a view to reducing clerical labour.

Of the 30,613 pupils on the rolls of the schools inspected, 28,981 pupils or 94·67 per cent. were examined by medical officers, which is an improvement by 1·78 per cent. over the figure for 1926. Of these 63·17 per cent. were protected by primary vaccination, 29·56 per cent. by re-vaccination, 3·44 per cent. by small-pox ; the remaining 3·83 per cent. were unprotected. A considerable amount of anti-plague and cholera inoculation was done among children attending schools in localities where these diseases were prevalent.

The following table gives the percentages for several years of the total number examined, found suffering from certain morbid conditions :—

Year.	Defective vision including trachoma.	Defective hearing.	Defective throat including enlarged tonsils.	Anæmia and enlarged spleen.	Defective teeth.	Tuberculosis.	Mental or nervous.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1923 ... ..	2·81	...	17·39	3·50	12·36	...	...
1924 ... ..	9·60	...	25·04	7·21	17·29	...	...
1925 ... ..	13·10	2·06	23·83	5·94	18·66	1·01	·13
1926 ... ..	14·49	1·66	21·39	4·63	20·06	·44	·71
1927 ... ..	11·14	·75	22·20	5·27	19·85	·12	·20



It will be noticed that morbid conditions of the throat, carious teeth and affections of the eyes are the most common defects. In some schools practically 40 per cent. of pupils suffer from defects of the teeth, 30 per cent. from enlarged tonsils and 20 per cent. from trachoma and defective vision.

It is a distressing fact that a large number of school medical officers complain of the utter apathy and lack of interest in their children displayed by some parents. It is of course utterly useless to spend large sums on school medical inspection if the advice of the medical officers is not going to be carried out. As an example of such parental apathy out of 139 cases of defective teeth at the Methodist English Girls' High School, Rangoon, only 12 were cured. Various measures have been suggested by medical officers including the offering of prizes for personal cleanliness, etc. The Medical Officer, Anglo-Vernacular High School, Mergui, arranges for parents to be present at the time of inspection of defective children whereby he reports that he has in many cases enlisted their interest and co-operation. There are however hopeful signs of the growth of parental intelligence in some quarters. For instance, the Medical Officers of St. Paul's Institution, of St. Gabriel's, and of the Myoma National Boys' High Schools, Rangoon, report that parents are beginning to take an interest in and to realize the value of such medical inspections, and in many cases are getting their children properly treated. Similarly at the A.B.M. Karen High School, Henzada, the employment of a trained nurse seems to have done much to reduce sickness as she carries out the medical officer's instructions on behalf of the parents. We can only hope, therefore, that in time parents will realize that medical inspections are not merely an objectionable formality instituted by Government but that they have been instituted for the sake of the health and happiness of the individual child and thereby for the race as a whole. Parental education must needs be slow, but elementary hygiene is now taught in schools, and it is hoped that the standard thereof will be gradually raised, so that hereafter may arise a generation of parents more intelligent and responsive than their forefathers.

During the year defects noticed by medical officers in buildings, furniture and in general sanitation of the school area were corrected as far as possible by the school authorities, but those which involve expensive structural alterations must await provision of funds.

During the year this department examined the plans of 29 schools, and suggested various hygienic improvements. A marked feature was the apparent absence of facilities for recreation for pupils in many schools. Organized games, drill, etc., form an important part of the physical, mental, and moral training of children and it is hoped that, now that the Rangoon Playground Committee's report has been published, early action will be taken to provide for such town schools as



may need them recreation facilities which are not available in the environment of the schools concerned.

51. *Sanitation of Police Lock-ups.*—As a result of a Conference held at Government House on the 27th August 1926, steps have been taken to prevent overcrowding and the long detention of prisoners in Police Lock-ups. A new type plan for lock-ups with improved sanitary conveniences is under consideration. Revised rules have been issued by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, prescribing the duties of Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of Lock-ups in respect of sanitation and the health of prisoners.

52. *Sanitary Condition of Mines.*—The report on the Burma Corporation Mines at Namtu along with a summary of the sanitary condition of the Mines in Tavoy and Mergui Districts and of the Môkpalin Quarries is published as Appendix C.

53. *The Burma Ghee Adulteration Act, 1917.*—Under the Burma Ghee Adulteration Act of 1917, 129 samples of ghee were taken by the officers of the Rangoon Corporation and 54 of these were declared adulterated by the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma. Prosecutions were not instituted in 18 cases. In three other cases the samples were taken for Court purposes. In all 24 defaulters were fined, two were acquitted. In one case the prosecution was dropped and the six remaining cases were pending disposal at the end of the year.

54. *Submission of Annual Public Health Reports from Districts.*—With the exception of those of five districts, annual reports were received in my office this year long after they were due (31st March), several arriving late in May. A number also have had to be returned for rectification of errors with the result that the preparation of this Report has been very greatly delayed. The reports of the following districts were very late :—Thayetmyo, Toungoo, Mandalay, Ma-ubin, Tavoy, Mergui, Katha and Upper Chindwin.

55. *Office Establishment.*—Owing to the rapid expansion of the department during recent years it has been found necessary to approach the Local Government for additional clerical assistance. I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the loyal support and willing co-operation of all members of my office establishment without which it would not have been possible to cope with the increased work.

With deep regret I have to record the death of Mr. R. K. Sen, late Accountant of my office, who was compelled to retire owing to illness after having served Government for 30 years. He was an exceptionally able and conscientious worker.

E. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*  
*Director of Public Health, Burma.*

RANGOON, 3rd July 1928.





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## APPENDIX A.

## Narrative Progress Report of Estimates prepared and carried out by the Water and Sewerage Engineer for the Year 1927.

### I.—WATER SUPPLY.

1. *Insein*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,500 for sinking a 10-inch diameter tube well, Insein, was prepared, sanctioned and work completed. The tube well was successful.

2. *Mandalay Police Training School*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,935 for sinking 6-inch diameter tube well for Police Training School was prepared, sanctioned and work completed. The tube well was not successful.

3. *Ma-ubin*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,239 for yield test on existing 6-inch diameter tube well supplying water to the town forwarded to the President, Ma-ubin Municipality, for sanction.

4. *Rangoon General Hospital*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 50,622 for improvements to water supply, General Hospital, Rangoon, was prepared and submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, for sanction and allotment of funds.

5. *Moulmein New Civil Station*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 23,619 for water supply to New Civil Station at Moulmein prepared and forwarded to the Executive Engineer, Amherst Division, for sanction.

6. *New Mental Hospital, Tadagale*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 623 for experimental surface well for Mental Hospital water supply scheme was prepared and sanctioned.

7. *New Mental Hospital, Tadagale*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 9,087 for infiltration gallery, New Mental Hospital, Tadagale, was prepared and submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, for sanction. Same was returned unsanctioned.

8. *New Mental Hospital, Tadagale*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 33,000 for additional tube well with 10-inch strainer pipe was prepared, sanctioned and work completed. The well was not successful.

9. *Anglo-Vernacular High School, Insein*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 35,214 for water supply scheme, Anglo-Vernacular High School, Insein, was prepared, sanctioned and forwarded. The work is in progress.

10. *Technical Institute, Insein*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 389 for providing 1½-inch Siemen's water meter at Students' Hostel, Technical Institute, Insein. Work completed.

11. *Agricultural College, Mandalay*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 549 for extension to existing tube well, Agricultural College, Mandalay, was prepared, sanctioned and funded. The work is in progress.

12. *Reformatory School, Insein*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,215 for proposed extension of water supply to the Assistant Principal and Teachers' Quarters, Reformatory School, Insein, was prepared and submitted to the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Insein. Director of Public Instruction administratively approved.

13. *B Class Officers' Quarters, Lowis Road*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,810 for water supply to two B Class Officers' quarters in Lowis Road and work is completed.



14. *Windermere Park, Rangoon*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 841 for extension of water pipe to settling tank, lower area, Windermere Park, Rangoon, was prepared and sanctioned and work completed.

15. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 15,000 for sinking three 6-inch diameter tube wells to the Rangoon University Building Trust Estate on Prome Road. Work completed.

16. *Military Police Lines, Mandalay*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,145 for providing meters on watermains to Military Police Lines, Mandalay. The work is in progress.

18. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 5,000 for sinking a fourth 6-inch diameter tube well for Rangoon University Building Trust Estate on Prome Road, Rangoon, and work completed.

19. *Anglo-Vernacular High School, Bassein*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,286 for water supply scheme, Anglo-Vernacular High School, Bassein, and work completed.

20. *Technical Institute, Insein*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 4,664 for reconditioning and making reservoir sound at Technical Institute, Insein. Work completed.

21. *Minhla*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 9,135 for sinking a new 6-inch diameter tube well to augment the existing supply, Minhla, prepared and forwarded to Commissioner, Pegu Division, for disposal.

22. *Leper Asylum, Mandalay*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,000 for sinking a 6-inch diameter tube well for the Leper Asylum, Mandalay, was prepared and forwarded to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, for disposal.

23. *Windermere Park*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 221 for inter-connecting the existing 6-inch cast iron watermain to the Port Commissioners' proposed 3-inch watermain, Windermere Park. Work completed.

24. *Bassein Central Jail*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 21,920 for sinking 6-inch tube well and installing pumping plant at Bassein Central Jail was prepared and forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Burma, for disposal.

25. *Insein Central Jail*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 5,000 for sinking a new 6-inch tube well and making necessary connection between the new tube well and storage tank, Insein Central Jail, and work completed.

26. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,15,860 for water distribution scheme, Rangoon University. The work is in progress.

27. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 37,803 for sinking three 12-inch diameter tube wells with strainers attached for the Rangoon University Building Trust. The work is in progress.

28. *Thônzè*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 19,610 for Thônzè water supply was prepared and forwarded to President, Municipal Committee, for disposal.

29. *Madaya*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 10,254 for sinking a 6-inch tube well at Madaya was prepared and forwarded to Commissioner, Mandalay Division, for disposal.

30. *Central Jail, Rangoon*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 803 for proposed water supply to Superintendent's quarters, Central Jail, Rangoon, was prepared, sanctioned and funded and work completed.

31. *Central Jail, Rangoon*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 757 for proposed water supply to Deputy Superintendent's quarters, Central Jail, Rangoon, was prepared, sanctioned and funded and work completed.



32. *Kyaukpadaung*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 5,000 for survey of work scheme, Kyaukpadaung. The survey work is completed and estimate is under preparation.

33. *Henzada*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 200 for survey work for preparing a water supply scheme for the town of Henzada was sanctioned and funded.

34. *Pyawbwe*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 36,021 for constructing an infiltration gallery at Pyawbwe was prepared, sanctioned and funded.

35. *Paungdè*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 5,040 for Paungdè water supply survey was prepared, sanctioned and funded. The work will be taken in hand as soon as other important work is completed.

36. *Kyaikto*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,860 for Kyaikto water supply scheme survey work was prepared, sanctioned and funded. The survey work is completed. Estimate is under preparation.

37. *Mergui*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 4,000 for Mergui water supply scheme survey. The survey work is completed and estimate is under preparation.

Several estimates for surface wells supplies were examined and reported on.

## II.—SEWERAGE, SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND SANITATION SCHEMES.

1. Estimate amounting to Rs. 8,543 for sanitation accommodation at blocks for superior Europeans and Indians, New Mental Hospital, Tadagale. Work completed.

2. Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,228 for hot water installation, Hospital Block, male section, New Mental Hospital, Tadagale. Work completed.

3. Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,118 for five-seated trough latrine for Public Works Department staff quarters, New Mental Hospital, Tadagale. Work completed.

4. Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,439 for trough closet latrine for the workmen at the New Mental Hospital, Tadagale. Work completed.

5. Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,170 for hot water installation to superior Europeans, Indian and Burmese quarters, New Mental Hospital, Tadagale. Work completed.

6. Estimate amounting to Rs. 12,814 for sanitation to additional accommodation at New Mental Hospital, Tadagale. Work completed.

7. Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,709 for temporary sewerage connection at extensions to Junior and Senior Electricians' quarters, New General Hospital, Canal Area, Rangoon. Work completed.

8. Estimate amounting to Rs. 628 for providing two lavatory basins to students' room attached to Post Mortem and Lecturer's Theatre, New General Hospital. Work completed.

9. Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,680 for providing plunge baths at Burmese Nurses' quarters, New Nursing Home, New General Hospital, was prepared and forwarded to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and returned unsanctioned.

10. Estimate amounting to Rs. 411 for providing hot water taps at bath-room at Burmese Nurses' quarters, New General Hospital. Work completed.

11. Estimate amounting to Rs. 494 for providing sink in the Nurses' room, ground floor, Paying Patient Block, General Hospital, Rangoon. Work completed.



12. Estimate amounting to Rs. 5,159 for proposed five-seated latrine, trough latrine for use of visitors at basement floor, north-west annex, New General Hospital, Rangoon, forwarded to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for sanction.

13. Estimate amounting to Rs. 844 for single-seated latrine for servants attached to New Nurses' Home, General Hospital, Rangoon, forwarded to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for sanction.

14. Estimate amounting to 34,508 for sanitary installation, Gynæcological Ward, Dufferin Hospital. The work is in progress.

15. Estimate amounting to Rs. 44,575 for hot water installation to all buildings in Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon, was prepared and submitted to the Superintending Engineer, Rangoon Circle, for sanction and allotment of funds.

16. Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,62,715 for sewerage scheme including discharge main, collecting sump, pump-house and house sanitation and external water distribution, Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon. The work is in progress.

17. Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,004 for temporary hot water installation, Gynæcological Ward, Dufferin Hospital. The work is in progress.

18. Estimate amounting to Rs. 531 for temporary hot water installation, main building, Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon. The work is completed.

19. Estimate amounting to Rs. 15,293 for house sanitation to nine buildings, Group 4, Mingaladon Cantonment. Work completed.

20. Estimate amounting to Rs. 5,155 for house sanitation to Post and Telegraph Building, Mingaladon. Work completed.

21. Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,221 for house sanitation to Police Outpost Building, Mingaladon Cantonment. Work completed.

22. Estimate amounting to Rs. 5,056 for house sanitation, branch sewers, to 28 quarters for followers, Cantonment Conservancy Dépôt. Worked completed.

23. Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,824 for house sanitation and branch sewer to Jemadar's quarters, Electrical Branch, Ordnance, New Cantonment, Mingaladon. Work completed.

24. Estimate amounting to Rs. 7,957 for sanitary installation to additional Inspector's quarters, C.I.D. Lines, Insein. Work completed.

25. Estimate amounting to Rs. 546 for sanitation to driver's and wiremen's quarters, lower area, Windermere Park. Work completed.

26. Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,751 for sanitary accommodation for Public Works Department Road coolies, mechanics, sweepers, and coolies of sanitary branch. Work completed.

27. Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,367 for quarters to mechanics, cooly and sweepers, Windermere Park. Work completed.

28. Estimate amounting to Rs. 68,042 for internal sanitation extension to water distribution and sewerage scheme, Veterinary School, Insein. The work is in progress.

29. Revised estimate amounting to Rs. 38,998 for sanitary installation to main building, Veterinary School, Insein. The work is in progress.

30. Estimate amounting to Rs. 8,561 for mechanical ventilation for Agricultural College, Mandalay. The work is in progress.

31. Estimate amounting to Rs. 14,825 for sanitation water supply for one Lecturer's quarters, one Technical Instructor's quarters, and two



Assistant Lecturers' quarters, one Building Instructor's quarters, Technical Institute, Insein. Work completed.

32. Estimate amounting to Rs. 9,589 for proposed additions and alterations to sanitary installation at Pazundaung Police Station. Work completed.

33. Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,803 for sanitation to Sub-Inspectors' and Head Constables' quarters and cook-house for married constables at Botatoung Police Station. Work completed.

34. Estimate amounting to Rs. 18,540 for sanitary installation, water supply, sewerage scheme, to the Cantonment Police Station. Work is in progress.

35. Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,371 for proposed sanitary room for use of the Police Officers and Inspectors, Pazundaung Police Station. The work is in progress.

36. Estimate amounting to Rs. 69,908 for sanitary installation, laboratory arrangement, water distribution and sewerage scheme to New Medical College, Rangoon. The work is in progress.

37. Estimate amounting Rs. 24,158 for gas installation to the New Medical College, Godwin Road, Rangoon, was prepared, sanctioned and funded.

38. Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,44,384 for sanitation, water supply and sewerage scheme, Agricultural College, Mandalay, was prepared and submitted to Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, for sanction.

39. Estimate amounting to Rs. 52,052 for sanitary installation and sewerage scheme to Anglo-Vernacular High School, Insein. The work is in progress.

40. Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,068 for sanitary installation to hostel to Anglo-Vernacular High School, Insein. The work is in progress.

41. Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,49,055 for sanitation, water supply and sewerage scheme in Civil Hospital, Bassein, was prepared and submitted to Chief Engineer for sanction.

42. Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,262 for hot water installation to Women and Children's Block, General Hospital, Mandalay, was prepared and submitted to Chief Engineer for sanction.

43. Estimate amounting to Rs. 33,615 for sanitation to 12 Officers' quarters, Rangoon University. The work is in progress.

44. Estimate amounting to Rs. 81,519 for sewerage scheme, Rangoon University. The work is in progress.

45. Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,78,371 for sanitation, Rangoon University. The work is in progress.

46. Estimate amounting to Rs. 66,651 for sewage outfall works, Rangoon University.

47. Estimate amounting to Rs. 80,729 for sewerage scheme, subsidiary sewers, Rangoon University. The work is in progress.

48. Estimate amounting to Rs. 20,982 for sanitation to Judson College Hostel, Rangoon University. The work is in progress.

49. Estimate amounting to Rs. 49,595 for sanitation to University College, Rangoon University. The work is in progress.

50. Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,037 for internal sanitation to Resident Medical Officers' quarters, Rangoon University. The work is in progress.

51. Estimate amounting to Rs. 4,763 for internal sanitation to 21 Nos. Judson College Houses, Rangoon University. The work is in progress.



52. Estimate amounting to Rs. 7,388 for internal sanitation to 16 clerks' quarters, Rangoon University. The work is in progress.

53. Estimate amounting to Rs. 7,270 for internal sanitation to four houses, single storey, Rangoon University. The work is in progress.

54. Estimate amounting to Rs. 7,838 for sanitation, water supply and sewerage scheme, Warden's quarters, Yenangyaung, was prepared and submitted for sanction.

55. Estimate amounting to Rs. 585 for supplying and fixing additional laboratory tables and fittings at the Institute of Public Health, Theatre Road, Rangoon. The work is in progress.

56. Estimate amounting to Rs. 13,298 for sanitation, water supply and sewerage scheme to extension of Public Works Department Stores yard, Rangoon.

57. Estimate amounting to Rs. 582 for providing pucca floors and drainage connection to existing servants' cook-houses attached to chemical laboratory, Stewart Road, Rangoon. The work is completed.

58. Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,105 for proposed water closets for the use of clerks attached to joint Executive Officers, Public Works Department, Stewart Road, Rangoon. The work is completed.

59. Estimate amounting to Rs. 639 for supplying and fixing laboratory tables and fittings to the proposed laboratory at the Institute of Public Health. Work completed.

60. Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,848 for internal sanitation to Estate Warden's quarters. The work is in progress.

61. Estimate amounting to Rs. 22,025 for internal sanitation to servants' village, Rangoon University. The work is in progress.

62. Estimate amounting to Rs. 635-8-0 for sanitary installation to compounder's quarters, Rangoon University. The work is in progress.

63. Estimate amounting to Rs. 635-8-0 for sanitary installations to Jemadar's quarters, Rangoon University. The work is in progress.

64. Estimate amounting to Rs. 929 for sanitary installation to additional Inspector's quarters, C.I.D., Insein. Work completed.

### III.—BAZAARS.

1. *Pakôkku*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 59,150 for constructing a bazaar was prepared and forwarded to the President, Municipal Committee, Pakôkku, for disposal.

2. *Kawkareik*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 58,427 for constructing cloth and miscellaneous goods bazaar at Kawkareik.

3. *Hlègu*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 37,113 for constructing a piece-goods bazaar at Hlègu was prepared and forwarded to the Chairman, District Council, Insein.

4. *Myaungmya*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 37,704 for constructing a miscellaneous goods bazaar at Myaungmya was prepared and forwarded to the President, Municipal Committee, Myaungmya.

5. *Gyobingauk*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 85,617 for cloth and miscellaneous bazaar, Gyobingauk, was prepared and forwarded to the President, Municipal Committee, Gyobingauk.

6. *Ma-ubin*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,56,747 for proposed bazaar buildings at Ma-ubin was prepared and forwarded to the President, Municipal Committee, Ma-ubin, for disposal.



## IV.—DRAINAGE.

1. Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,139 for survey of drainage scheme, Taungdwingyi, was prepared and submitted to the President, Municipal Committee, Taungdwingyi.

2. Estimate amounting to Rs. 58,441 for Insein Drainage Scheme, outfall drain section, was prepared and submitted to the President, Municipal Committee, Insein. The work is in progress.

3. Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,566 for survey work of main outfall drain at Prome was prepared and sanctioned and funded. The work is in progress.

4. Estimate amounting to Rs. 457 for survey work for Syriam drainage scheme was prepared and sanctioned and funded. The survey work is completed and estimate is under preparation.

5. *Sandoway*.—A scheme for drainage amounting to Rs. 14,691 was examined and returned to the Director of Public Health, duly approved.

## V.—RECLAMATION.

1. Estimate amounting to Rs. 999 for survey work for reclamation of new extended area, Myitkyina, was prepared and submitted to President, Town Committee, Myitkyina.

## VI.—LAYOUTS.

Plan showing the proposed layout of Apinhnase Town, Bassein District, was prepared and submitted to the Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, Bassein, through the Director of Public Health, Burma.

Several layout plans were submitted for opinion and returned.

A. J. HINGSTON,

*Water and Sewerage Engineer,  
Public Works Department, Burma.*

## APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD,  
BURMA, FOR THE YEAR 1927.

1. During the year under report, the Provincial Public Health Board appointed the Secretary, Education Department, and the Secretary, Local Government Department, as Joint Secretaries of the Board and the necessary amendments were made in the Rules relating to the constitution and functions, and in the business rules of the Board.

The six members elected by the Burma Legislative Council and the two members nominated by the Hon'ble the Minister for Education commenced their term of office in January 1927.

2. As in the previous year, there were three meetings of the Board. The number of projects considered by the Board at these meetings was 26 as against 30 in 1926. The total grants sanctioned during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,81,397 as compared with Rs. 10,98,669 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the fact that the schemes for which provision was made in the Public Health Budget did not progress as rapidly as was originally anticipated. A detailed statement of the grants sanctioned is appended to this report.

3. The Projects Sub-Committee of the Board held three meetings during the year and considered 17 projects, of which 9 were approved unconditionally, 4 were approved subject to certain conditions being fulfilled, 3 were rejected and one referred to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for advice.

4. Besides the projects detailed in the statement appended to this Report, the Board had under consideration proposals for improving the water supply of Paukkaung in the Prome District and that of Tharrawaddy Town and also a proposal to re-dig the Kan-U and Chit Po tanks in Myingyan Town. The first scheme was dropped as the inhabitants of Paukkaung were unwilling to pay a water rate and the District Council was not in a position to meet the cost of maintenance from its general revenues. A grant of Rs. 91,809 was authorised for the second scheme provided that the Tharrawaddy Municipal Committee could satisfy the Ministry of Education that it is in a position to meet the maintenance charges. The matter is still under correspondence. As regards the third, it was decided not to make a grant, in view of the fact that a piped water supply is being provided in the Myingyan Municipality and the water could be conveyed by pipes to the neighbourhood of the tanks. The Board also decided to treat the improvements to the hill at Mergui, on which the Theingyi Pagoda stands, as part of the Mergui Sea Wall and Reclamation Scheme.

6. A sum of Rs. 9,50,000 allotted in the Public Health Department Budget for 1927-28 was at the disposal of the Board for contributions to local bodies for public health purposes but the amount was subsequently reduced to Rs. 7,02,785.



*Statement showing Grants sanctioned by the Provincial Public Health Board during the year 1927.*

Name of Project.	Amount sanctioned.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
1. Sinking 23 wells in the Sandoway District ...	2,875	
2. Yegyí Water Supply Scheme ...	3,000	
3. Construction of an infiltration gallery in connection with the Pyawbwe Water Supply Scheme.	36,000	
4. Sandoway Drainage Scheme ...	12,691	
5. Jungle clearing and maintenance of a mosquito brigade at Mawlaik.	1,800	
6. Digging surface wells in Bassein Town ...	10,000	
7. Sinking two tube wells at Sitkwin and Othegon in the Tharrawaddy District.	19,000	
8. Contour survey of the Bhamo Lakes in connection with anti-malarial measures.	917	
9. Sinking a tube well at Insein ...	4,500	
10. Preliminary survey in connection with the Paungde Water Supply Scheme.	5,040	
11. Kalemýo Drainage Scheme ...	32,720	
12. Construction of a well in the bazaar at Myebôn in the Kyaukpyu District.	440	
13. Installation of a Bathing System and Gas Chamber at the Port Health Station, Rangoon.	3,513	
14. Construction of masonry wells in the Thatôn District.	19,679	
15. Anti-malarial measures at Akyab ...	4,000	
16. Myingyan Drainage Scheme ...	21,960	
17. Contribution to the British Social Hygiene Council.	2,662	
18. Myingyan Water Supply Scheme ...	2,00,600	
Total ...	3,81,397	

7. The following schemes sanctioned in the previous year and the year under report, respectively, were completed during the year under report:—

Scheme.	Estimate cost.	Completed cost.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Clinic and Child Welfare Centre at Môngywa.	5,500	7,739	12	0
2. Yegyí Water Supply Scheme ...	3,000	3,003	12	0

## APPENDIX C.

## Sanitation of Mines.

## A.—BURMA CORPORATION, NAMTU.

During the year the Asiatic Hospital was visited by His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., who, after a complete tour of inspection, remarked on the improvements which had been effected since he opened the Hospital in 1923.

\* \* \* \* \*

Generally speaking the health of the Corporation employees throughout the year has been good. Apart from an isolated case of cholera, which recovered, there was no outbreak of epidemic diseases.

*Construction.*

The dispensary in Bawdwin was completely re-organised. We have now a hospital with 14 beds and a well-equipped emergency operating room. This enables us to detain and treat efficiently patients who would otherwise have to be treated as out-patients. All serious cases of course are evacuated to Namtu Hospital by ambulance.

*Infectious Diseases—Their Prevention and Treatment.*

*Plague.*—No cases occurred.

*Cholera.*—One sporadic case occurred at Namyao. The patient recovered. All precautions were taken and no fresh case occurred.

*Relapsing Fever.*—Twenty-four cases occurred with no deaths. As usual these occurred amongst Chinese coolies who had just come from Yünnan. As we are alive to the possibility of these coolies being infected special precautions are taken each year and there is little chance of this disease becoming epidemic.

*Typhoid.*—Twenty-one cases occurred with 3 deaths.

*Small-pox.*—No cases occurred. During the year 32 people were vaccinated.

*Special Diseases.*

*Rabies.*—No case.

One case of dog bite was sent to the Pasteur Institute for treatment. As usual numerous dogs were shot during the year as a precaution against rabies.

*Leprosy.*—No case.

*Beri-beri.*—One case.

*Epidemic Dropsy.*—No case.

*Tuberculosis.*—Ninety-four cases with 43 deaths.



*Ankylostomiasis*.—Fourteen cases. There is no indication that the mine is the source of infection. Quite often it is discovered in the course of routine examination amongst patients admitted for other complaints such as malaria. All patients are given a thorough course of treatment and not discharged from hospital until we are satisfied they are non-infective.

*Malaria*.—Throughout the rains special precautions are taken with a view to prevention of mosquito breeding. Our efforts are directed mainly towards drainage and persistent jungle clearing.

*Schistosomiasis Japonicum*.—No cases were observed throughout the year although examinations were carried out practically as a routine.

#### *Industrial Diseases.*

*Plumbism*.—Fifty-one cases occurred.

One fatal case of lead encephalitis occurred. All the others were mild cases and responded very quickly to treatment.

*Miners' Phthisis*.—No case.

#### *Workmen's Compensation Act.*

Out of the total of 563 accidents under this heading only 110 cases came under the Government category of serious, *i.e.* incapacitated for 20 days or more. Of the remainder only 83 came under the Insurance Act category for compensation in respect of pay, etc., *i.e.* incapacitated for 10 days or more. Thus only 193 cases qualified for compensation.

#### *Public Health and Sanitation.*

*Water Supply*.—This has been ample and of good quality.

*Food Supply*.—Samples of milk are frequently taken for analysis from licensed vendors and whenever necessary these men are prosecuted.

All animals for slaughter are examined by the Sanitary Inspectors both before and after slaughter. In cases of doubt appropriate portions of the carcass are brought to me for a final opinion.

All foodstuffs exposed for sale in the bazaars are frequently inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors and condemned if necessary.

*Namyao*.—New barracks and a new bazaar have been built. Also water supply laid on by pipe line.

A Sanitary Inspector is resident there and regularly inspects Mansam Falls and Man-Mak-Long and Nahsy areas.

*Conservancy*.—Two water carriage latrines were built in Panghai and one in Ehaung. These give no trouble.

### B.—MINES IN MERGUI DISTRICT.

The population of the mining area of the Thabawleik Tin Dredging Company is about 1,000. The Company employs a labour force of 200, composed of various nationalities, mostly Chinese. The quarters of the superior staff have been well laid out with small gardens attached. The cooly quarters are temporary structures of mat and bamboo as the labour must move with the dredge; but they are reported to be well-made and well-drained. Rice is received from Mergui once a fortnight and stored properly; other foodstuffs are obtained from the shops near the cooly lines. Registration of births and deaths has been done by the Company since 1926, vaccination is regularly carried out and the population is well protected. This Company employs a registered medical practitioner. There are three other Tin Dredging Companies in the neighbourhood. The Pakchoung Mines in the Palaw Township, of which there are several, are all worked on the ground sluicing system and consequently employ only a small amount of labour. The prevailing diseases in all these mining areas are malaria and intestinal complaints. Except for the Thabawleik Tin Dredging Company, none employ a medical officer and it has been suggested that the small mining companies should unite to employ one for a group of mines.

### C.—MINES IN TAVOY DISTRICT.

The mining camps at Hermyingyi, Taungpilla and Pa-an were inspected by the District Health Officer, Tavoy. The Hermyingyi mining camp has a population of 1,500, of which 860 are coolies of different races. The camp is said to be very congested. There is a store in which articles of diet are stored, vegetables are obtained from the adjacent villages and meat from Tavoy town. There is a piped water supply. Conservancy is reported to be well managed. Night-soil is incinerated. The mine hospital, situated in the middle of the camp, is in charge of a compounder who attends trivial ailments, the serious cases being sent to Tavoy Civil Hospital.

The other two mines noted by the District Health Officer are small units on a par with several others in the district employing a labour force of about 230 coolies, who live in bamboo sheds. The water supply of the first is from two wells and the other from a spring some two miles away from the camp. The health of these camps was reported to be good.

### D.—MOGOK RUBY MINES AREA.

The average daily population at work in the Burma Ruby Mines Co., Ltd., was 387 including 9 Europeans. The company provides accommodation for the superior staff in sanitary areas, but there are no regular cooly lines and most of the coolies live in the town and villages around. The work of the mines does not involve any special danger to the health of employees. Plague was prevalent in the town during the year and a certain number of coolies were attacked. Measures were taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic in the mines area.



## APPENDIX D.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE PORT HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1927.

2. *Inspection of In-coming Vessels.*—Vessels from Indian and foreign ports numbered 1,455 or 3 more than 1926, and they carried 134,608 members of crew and 386,992 passengers, 16,958 more than in 1926.

Of the above vessels 1,041 were from Indian ports and 414 from foreign ports against 1,059 and 379 in 1926.

*Vessels Visited.*—(a) *Sea-going.*—These numbered 1,342 showing an increase on 1926 of 29. They carried 126,378 members of crew and 372,418 passengers, making a total of 498,796 persons inspected. The total number of all persons inspected including out-going is 577,705.

*Vessels Not Visited.*—(b) *Burma Coastal Vessels.*—Under General Department Notification No. 34, dated the 25th March 1924, the inspection of 113 vessels were discontinued and were reported to have carried 8,230 members of crew and 14,574 passengers.

3. *Regulations under which Vessels were Visited.*—(A) General Department Notification No. 73, dated the 18th March 1917 (Parts I to VII). Forty vessels came under this regulation and reported.

*Infectious Diseases.*—Twenty-seven cases of infectious diseases (6 less than in 1926 were reported by Commanders of 23 vessels) out of which 3 buried at sea, 3 left at other ports and 3 removed to Contagious Diseases Hospital. The other cases reported included 1 case of small-pox (on 1 vessel), 6 cases of chicken-pox (on 6 vessels), 7 cases of measles (on 5 vessels), 2 cases of mumps (on 2 vessels), 1 case of plague (on 1 vessel) and 1 case of cerebro-spinal meningitis (on 1 vessel). Out of these cases, 1 case of plague was landed at Bassein and the remaining cases were removed to hospitals in Rangoon. On the above vessels, 5 more infectious cases were detected at the medical inspection, *i.e.* 1 case of cholera, 2 cases of small-pox, 1 case of chicken-pox and 1 case of measles.

(II) Eighteen deaths from non-infectious diseases were reported on 17 vessels.

(B) *Vaccination Act, 1909.*—Vessels inspected under this Act were 415 in number. On 23 of these vessels, 25 cases of infectious diseases were detected during the inspection, *viz.* 7 cases of small-pox, 14 cases of chicken-pox, 2 cases of measles, 1 case of mumps, 1 case of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and these were removed to hospitals in Rangoon.

(C) The number of vessels inspected under Notification No. 229, dated 2nd September 1919, but not liable to inspection under one of the foregoing, comprised 887 cargo and passenger vessels. Of these 148 were oil steamers of the Oil Companies which moored below Hastings shoal and were inspected by the Works Doctors who sent their reports to this office. On 10 of these vessels, 3 cases of small-pox, 3 cases of chicken-pox and 4 cases of measles were detected and sent to hospitals in Rangoon.



4. *Measures*.—As a result of the visits paid under the regulations referred to in paragraph 2, the following measures were carried out:—

(1) *Inspection*.—The number of passengers inspected were 359,820 as follows :—

Under Vaccination Act	...	...	...	301,895
Under Vaccination Act (adjudged as non-labourers)				32,679
Under Influenza Notification		...	...	25,246

The following were the results of these measures:—

(a) *Infectious Cases Reported and Detected* aggregated 67, viz. plague 1, cholera 10, small-pox 13, chicken-pox 24, measles 14, mumps 3, cerebro-spinal meningitis 2. Out of these, 40 were detected under vaccination and influenza notifications.

(b) *Inflamed and Enlarged Glands*.—Five cases were sent for examination of gland tissue and no plague bacilli were found.

(c) *Suspects sent to Hospitals* for observation for temperature, diarrhoea and undefined skin rashes numbered 1,972.

(d) Out of the 1,972 cases sent for observation, 12 cases of pneumonia, 2 cases dengue and 1 case influenza developed. Twelve lepers and 21 cripples were detected during inspection.

(2) *Disinfection* (a) of the effects of 339 crew and 2,431 passengers of infected vessels was carried out. (b) Disinfection of 393 vessels was carried out, of which 67 were washed down with disinfectant solution for infectious diseases.

(3) *Vaccination*.—Labourers and crew numbering 301,895 and 48,736 respectively were inspected for the presence of good marks of vaccination, of the former 41,460 and of the latter 893 were vaccinated on arrival by the Corporation vaccinators, making a total of 42,353.

(4) *Segregation*.—One plague-infected vessel arrived from Bassein. The crew were inoculated and the vessel fumigated. The crew kept under surveillance on board.

*The Port Health Camp* was not maintained during the year.

(5) *Vessels Visited*. (a) *Riverine*.—Six vessels with 194 crew and 185 passengers reported the occurrence of infectious or suspicious diseases and underwent the usual measures, 4 for cholera and 2 for chicken-pox.

(6) *Vessels in Harbour*.—Eighteen vessels with 821 crew underwent disinfection measures, 7 for cholera, 4 for small-pox, 4 for chicken-pox, 1 for mumps and 2 ordinary deaths.

(7) *Inspection of Out-going Vessels*.—Proceeding to port beyond India numbered 538 or 4 more than 1926.

All the 36,883 Asiatic and African members of crew and 24,925 deck passengers of these vessels had their effects disinfected and 10,870 crew and 6,231 passengers including Europeans were inspected. Three thousand three hundred and forty-seven baggage coolies were inspected and their body clothes and uniforms disinfected prior to their handling passengers' luggage. Temperatures tested on 417 crew and passengers and 141 were found normal while 203 with fever were allowed to embark on the Commander's responsibility. One hundred and thirty-one passes were given to relatives of passengers to see them off.

*Results*.—One case of cholera, 1 case of chicken-pox, 1 case of measles and 70 cases of suspicious rise of temperature were detained and sent to hospitals for treatment and observation.



No case of plague is known to have developed among the crew or passengers of these vessels on their outward voyages and no case of rat-plague was reported.

(8) *Inspection of Measures to Prevent Ingress of Rats into Vessels* at wharves was frequently carried out.

(9) *New Members of Crew Inspected prior to Signing on the Ships' Articles* were 3,829, of these 3,697 were passed fit and 132 were rejected, 5 for varicose veins, 2 hydrocele, 47 gonorrhoea, 6 chancre, 1 phymosis, 13 hernia, 23 ringworm, 3 ulcer, 12 scabies, 1 syphilis, 13 poor physique, 2 fever, 1 orchitis, 1 enlarged glands, 1 synovitis and 1 skin disease.

*Fumigation of Vessels.*—(a) Two steamers were fumigated on account of plague-infection. (b) At agents' request, 18 vessels were fumigated while empty to comply with the measures in force at port of destination.

*Fend-off Certificates* were requested by agents of several steamers. Action was taken to see that the requirements were carried out.

#### *Miscellaneous Transactions and Remarks.*

*Examination of Port Commissioners' Officers and Employees.*—Examination was carried out on 67 candidates and all were declared physically fit.

Infectious diseases diagnosed among the employees of the Port Commissioners' Establishment included 3 cases of cholera, 5 cases of chicken-pox, 3 cases of measles, 26 cases of mumps, 472 cases of dengue, 213 cases of influenza, 2 cases of enteric and 4 cases of small-pox (outsiders).

*Port Commissioners' Dispensary.*—The dispensary was opened in 1921, it is staffed as in 1923 with an addition of 1 more compounder from 4th July 1926.

The daily average attendance was 125.6 making a total of 39,308.

*Sanitation of Port Commissioners' Foreshore.*—The sanitation of the port area was undertaken by the Port Health Officer. The Port Commissioners supplied the following staff :—

Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	1
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	2
Sub-Assistant Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	1
Clerk	...	...	...	1
Jemadars	...	...	...	2
Maistries	...	...	...	6
Conservancy	...	...	...	56
Rat smoking	...	...	...	6
Rat trapping	...	...	...	6
General cleaning	...	...	...	8
Office washing	...	...	...	4

Very useful work has been done and the sanitation of the Port Commissioners' area has improved considerably.

*Vaccination.*—The whole of the Port Commissioners' employees were examined for vaccination and 3,254 passengers were vaccinated as compared with 2,725 in 1926.

Ratting and trapping (220 traps) has given 22,228 rats as follows:—

Number of rats destroyed by smoking	...	...	7,473
Number of rats destroyed by trapping	...	...	14,755
Rat holes destroyed	...	...	30,595

*Rat Destruction in Port Commissioners' Area.*—The system is the same as in 1921.

*Port Health Employees and Port Health Police.*—Sixty-four employes and 24 constables reported sick.

The disinfecting stoves were closed for 721 hours.

Non-infectious diseases dealt with numbered 5,101.

*Port Health Staff.*—I have much pleasure in recording the good services rendered by my staff.

*Special Remarks.*—I should like to thank the undernoted kind-hearted gentlemen for supplying me with malted milk so that all sick were able to get a cup of milk before being sent to hospitals :—

Raja Ramanath Reddiar.

Mr. T. C. Barnabas, K.I.H.

Mr. Hurry Krishna Pillai, M.B.E., M.R.A.S.

Mr. Chan Chor Khine, M.L.C.

RANGOON, 12th March 1928.

C. G. CROW,  
*Port Health Officer, Rangoon.*



TABLE No. I.—Statement showing In-coming Sea-going Vessels arrived during the year ending the 31st December 1927.

Month. (1)	From Indian Ports.					From Foreign Ports.					Total.					
	Number of vessels. (2)	Number of crew. (3)	Number of Passengers.			Number of vessels. (9)	Number of crew. (10)	Number of Passengers.			Number of vessels. (16)	Number of crew. (17)				
			Males. (4)	Females. (5)	Boys. (6)			Girls. (7)	Total. (8)	Males. (11)			Females. (12)	Boys. (13)	Girls. (14)	Total. (15)
January	88	8,445	24,687	1,988	449	484	27,608	29	2,703	1,148	366	108	76	1,698	117	11,148
February	88	8,188	29,066	2,384	570	645	32,665	46	3,441	1,248	271	74	51	1,644	134	11,629
March	89	8,191	21,771	2,145	485	553	24,954	51	4,621	2,180	995	159	93	3,407	140	12,812
April	90	8,147	17,050	1,981	597	522	20,150	33	2,962	1,796	324	165	87	2,372	123	11,109
May	89	8,060	24,412	2,764	718	710	28,604	30	2,747	1,483	220	67	61	1,831	119	10,807
June	76	7,158	22,571	2,307	618	576	26,072	36	3,309	1,527	226	87	54	1,894	112	10,467
July	75	6,773	18,352	1,747	466	445	21,010	32	2,857	916	148	44	43	1,151	107	9,630
August	82	7,547	18,089	1,646	463	423	20,621	36	3,309	1,254	179	40	43	1,516	118	10,856
September	85	7,837	20,187	2,065	499	548	23,297	27	2,841	1,654	260	87	95	2,096	112	10,678
October	93	8,515	28,286	2,481	605	597	31,969	33	3,363	2,269	512	129	141	3,051	126	11,878
November	93	8,919	55,970	3,128	836	824	60,758	31	3,068	2,610	529	130	110	3,385	124	11,987
December	93	8,839	39,525	2,533	676	644	43,378	30	2,768	1,397	334	82	48	1,861	123	11,607
Total	1,041	96,619	319,966	27,167	6,982	6,971	361,086	414	37,989	19,488	4,364	1,152	902	25,906	1,455	134,608

TABLE NO. I.—Statement showing In-coming Sea-going Vessels arrived during the year ending the 31st December 1927—concl'd.

Month.	Total.					Medical inspection and observation.										
	Number of passengers.					Total inspected.		For temperature.		For vaccination.			Disinfection.			
	(18) Males.	(19) Females.	(20) Boys.	(21) Girls.	(22) Total.	(23) Crew.	(24) Passengers.	(25) Tested.	(26) Sick.	(27) Found protected.	(28) Vaccinated on wharf.	(29) Found protected.	(30) Vaccinated on wharf.	(31) Vessels.	(32) Crew.	(33) Passengers.
January	25,835	2,354	557	560	29,306	9,273	26,444	101	91	4,170	97	19,625	3,176	16	...	319
February	30,314	2,655	644	696	34,309	9,934	31,692	149	117	3,834	184	23,858	3,972	29	20	226
March	23,951	3,140	624	646	28,361	10,997	25,938	199	157	3,496	298	16,829	3,106	31	...	100
April	18,846	2,305	762	609	22,522	9,327	20,126	145	123	3,800	130	13,239	2,144	28	111	...
May	25,895	2,984	785	771	30,435	8,907	27,336	267	239	3,905	97	19,473	3,019	39	...	85
June	24,098	2,533	705	630	27,966	8,813	26,223	231	208	3,834	10	18,400	2,910	42	41	535
July	19,268	1,895	510	488	22,161	7,871	20,743	120	103	3,437	34	14,115	3,069	34	...	156
August	19,343	1,825	503	466	22,137	8,767	20,698	178	162	3,878	7	14,252	2,811	32	148	173
September	21,841	2,323	586	643	25,393	8,739	23,717	208	196	3,750	10	16,203	2,714	32	19	...
October	30,555	2,993	734	738	35,020	9,404	32,661	152	142	4,258	5	23,237	3,496	38	...	168
November	58,586	3,657	966	934	64,143	9,712	61,805	339	307	4,781	8	48,051	6,684	39	...	362
December	40,922	2,867	758	692	45,239	9,558	42,437	209	186	4,700	13	33,153	4,359	33	...	307
Total	339,454	31,531	8,134	7,873	386,992	111,302	359,820	2,298	2,031	47,843	893	260,435	41,460	393	339	2,431



TABLE No. II.—Statement showing the amount of work done in connection with Out-going Vessels bound for Ports beyond India during the year ending the 31st December 1927.

Month. (1)	Shore Inspection.										Results of Inspection.							
	Number of vessels. (2)		Deck Passengers.				Saloon Passengers.				Passes to relatives and friends. (15)		Baggage coolies. (16)		Temperatures. (17) (18) (19) (20)			
	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
January	34	2,601	1,093	60	16	22	1,191	635	250	165	21	10	446	8	266	5	5	10
February	50	3,008	1,348	100	31	23	1,502	1,081	291	199	21	28	539	11	245	1	9	10
March	81	4,446	1,906	240	92	75	2,313	1,870	598	582	78	78	1,336	12	411	7	22	3
April	55	3,338	1,678	255	130	90	2,153	902	358	240	46	60	704	7	337	22	6	2
May	52	3,312	2,799	252	129	101	3,281	1,030	393	200	68	65	726	8	315	15	19	6
June	44	3,241	2,185	194	76	76	2,531	883	239	141	27	27	434	14	291	10	27	13
July	44	2,897	1,923	166	84	81	2,254	785	163	63	23	14	263	8	268	13	27	5
August	29	2,367	1,980	156	58	38	2,232	557	177	63	25	16	281	17	266	17	32	5
September	37	2,677	1,868	200	65	80	2,213	853	202	110	31	35	378	14	214	18	15	8
October	36	2,776	1,283	159	59	67	1,568	668	196	100	16	12	324	8	210	16	22	7
November	36	2,825	1,078	74	17	19	1,188	745	201	79	16	16	312	10	223	10	7	8
December	40	3,395	2,194	180	58	67	2,499	861	281	151	26	30	488	14	301	7	12	6
Total	538	36,883	21,335	2,036	815	739	24,925	10,870	3,349	2,093	398	391	6,231	131	3,347	141	203	73

TABLE NO. II.—Statement showing the amount of work done in connection with Out-going Vessels bound for Ports beyond India during the year ending the 31st December 1927—concl'd.

Month.	Diseases.				Disposal of Sick.						Disinfection.				Fumigation with Clayton Apparatus at Agent's request.		
	(21) Cholera.	(22) Measles.	(23) Chicken-pox.	(24) Fever and other ailments.	(25) Civil General Hospital.	(26) Municipal Observation Hospital.	(27) Contagious Diseases Hospital.	(28) Passengers' Residence.	(29) Hours the store open and closed.	(30) Astatic crew and deck passengers.	(31) Boots and shoes.	(32) Baggage coolies.	(33) Boxes.	(34) Vessels.	(35) Sulphur consumed.	(36) Time spent.	(37) Amount realized.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	3,792	676	266	620	2	920	26 15	565	
February	...	1	...	9	...	1	...	50	4,510	850	245	1,165	...	...	...	...	
March	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	55	6,759	1,004	411	1,100	3	1,220	40 0	880	
April	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	70	5,491	877	337	689	1	365	13 0	330	
May	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	73	6,593	576	315	827	...	...	...	...	
June	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	65	5,772	284	291	1,037	2	550	14 15	565	
July	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	60	5,151	407	268	761	1	460	12 0	275	
August	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	55	4,599	270	266	571	...	...	...	...	
September	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	49	4,890	449	214	754	1	400	12 0	330	
October	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	50	4,344	459	210	752	1	200	6 0	330	
November	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	48	4,013	354	223	857	3	1,260	19 0	1,350	
December	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	54	5,894	615	301	956	4	1,210	22 30	1,385	
Total	1	1	1	70	5	65	3	721	61,808	6,821	3,347	10,089	18	6,585	165 0	6,010	





## APPENDIX E.

LIST SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COPIES OF PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED  
FROM THE HYGIENE PUBLICITY BUREAU DURING 1927.

*Public Health Series.*

Title of the Publications. (1)	Number of the Publi- cations. (2)	Languages. (3)	Number of copies distributed. (4)
Care of Infants ... ..	A	In Burmese ...	5,480
Babies' Food ... ..	B	Do.	5,480
Babies' Language ... ..	C	Do.	5,280
Babies' Development ... ..	D	Do.	5,180
Why do Babies Cry? ... ..	E	Do.	4,755
Small-pox, Cholera and Plague ... ..	1	Do.	9,196
Small-pox and Vaccination ... ..	2	Do.	7,150
Malaria and how to prevent it ... ..	3	Do.	7,287
Note on Hygiene ... ..	4	Do.	44,991
An Outline of a Talk on Care of Babies ... ..	5	Do.	4,985
The Village Well ... ..	6	In English ...	5,359
Do. ... ..	6A	In Burmese ...	7,375
The Careless Boatman ... ..	7	In English and Burmese.	5,005
The Wicked Nat (Plague) ... ..	8	In Burmese ...	11,396
Do. ... ..	8A	In English ...	51
Facts about Venereal Disease (for men) ... ..	9	Do.	5,886
Do. ... ..	9A	In Burmese ...	6,237
Prophylactic Inoculation against Cholera ... ..	10	In English ...	6,731
Do. ... ..	10A	In Burmese ...	6,796
Feeding of Children ... ..	11	Do.	4,575
Facts about Venereal Disease (for women)... ..	12	In English ...	4,016
Do. ... ..	13	In Burmese ...	5,244
Duties of Parents how to keep Babies Well ... ..	14	Do.	5,580
Hints on Sickness of Babies ... ..	15	Do.	5,631
Hook-worm Disease ... ..	16	In English ...	4,978
Do. ... ..	17	In Burmese ...	5,396
Leprosy ... ..	18	In English ...	3,879
Do. ... ..	19	In Burmese ...	5,897
Consumption ... ..	20	In English ...	4,750
Do. ... ..	21	In Burmese ...	7,076
A Dialogue on Plague ... ..	22	In English ...	8,483
Do. ... ..	23	In Burmese ...	17,847
Cholera and its Preventive Measures ... ..	24	Do. ...	14,073
Happiness destroyed or the Story of the Blind Boy and the Ugly Girl (Small-pox and its prevention). ... ..	25	In English ...	4,702
Do. ... ..	26	In Burmese ...	11,407
Flies ... ..	27	In English ...	4,980
Do. ... ..	28	In Burmese ...	7,414
Carried over ... ..	...	...	...



*Public Health Series.*

Title of the Publications.	Number of the Publications.	Languages.	Number of copies distributed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Brought forward ...	...	...	...
Blindness amongst Babies ...	29	In English ...	4,099
Do. ...	30	In Burmese ...	4,957
Malaria and Mosquitoes ...	31	In English ...	4,978
Do. ...	32	In Burmese ...	11,115
Mosquitoes ...	33	In English ...	4,783
Do. ...	34	In Burmese ...	6,503
Vaccination and Inoculation ...	35	Do.	11,531
Antenatal Care of Confinement ...	36	In English ...	4,127
Do. ...	37	In Burmese ...	9,190
Sanitation of Fairs and Pagoda Festivals ...	38	In English ...	3,951
Do. ...	39	In Burmese ...	7,936
Village Sanitation ...	40	In English ...	6,094
Do. ...	41	In Burmese ...	27,622
Prevention of Influenza ...	42	Do.	5,308
Do. ...	43	In English ...	4,479
Rabies ...	44	Do.	4,380
Do. ...	45	In Burmese ...	4,760
Dysentery ...	46	In English ...	4,079
Do. ...	47	In Burmese ...	7,447
Prevention is better than Cure (Plague and Evacuation).	48	Do.	11,203
One of the Enemies of Mankind (Malaria)	49	Do.	9,104
Dangers of Shallow Well ...	50	Do.	30,765
Measles and its Prevention ...	51	In English ...	3,879
Do. ...	52	In Burmese ...	8,163
A Lesson on Consumption ...	53	Do.	7,296
A Lesson on Malaria ...	54	Do.	8,798
A Wise Collegian. Flies and Communicable Diseases.	55	Do.	10,813
Notes on Personal Hygiene ...	56	Do.	34,819
The Dangers of Small-pox ...	57	In English ...	5,153
Do. ...	58	In Burmese ...	10,696
A Lesson on Microbes ...	59	Do.	7,703
The Story of Maung Maik the Leper ...	60	Do.	7,054
Child Welfare ...	61	In English ...	3,777
Do. ...	62	In Burmese ...	5,958
A Few Useful Hints ...	63	Do.	4,477
A Few more Facts about Leprosy ...	64	Do.	4,677
Facts about Respiratory Diseases ...	65	Do.	4,678
Evil of Opium ...	66	Do.	4,676
Typhoid Fever and its Prevention ...	67	Do.	4,721
The Abuse of Alcohol ...	68	In English ...	3,276
Do. ...	69	In Burmese ...	3,101
Trachoma : its nature, etc ...	70	In English ...	3,257
Do. ...	71	In Burmese ...	3,051
An Open Letter to the Parents of School Children. A Topic on the Medical Inspection of School Children.	72	In English ...	3,687
Do.	73	In Burmese ...	46,027
What Children should know. A Talk on Opium Habit.	74	In English ...	3,524
Do. ...	75	In Burmese ...	3,021
Carried over ...	...	...	...

*Public Health Series—concl'd.*

Title of the Publications.	Number of the Publications.	Languages.	Number of copies distributed.
Brought forward ...			
What Youngmen should know ...	76	In English ...	21,310
Do. ...	77	In Burmese ...	3,001
A Dialogue on Cholera ...	78	In English ...	3,001
Do. ...	79	In Burmese ...	...
The Village Well or the Story of Maung Lu Byo and Ma Saw May the School Mistress.	80	In English ...	...
The Village Well or the Story of Maung Lu Byo and Ma Saw May the School Mistress.	81	In Burmese ...	...
Yaws ...	82	In English ...	...
Do. ...	83	In Burmese ...	...
A Wise Collegian ...	84	In English ...	...
Note on Personal Hygiene ...	85	Do. ...	...
Influenza ...	86	Do. ...	...
Do. ...	87	In Burmese ...	...
Total ...	...	...	7,02,553

*Public Health Cards.*

Prevention of Blindness amongst Boys and Girls.	1	In English ...	4,826
Do. ...	2	In Burmese ...	7,921
Prevention of Blindness amongst Men and Women.	3	In English ...	4,627
Do. ...	4	In Burmese ...	7,620
Instructions for Prevention of Consumption	5	In English ...	4,627
Do. ...	6	In Burmese ...	8,272
Instructions for Prevention of Cholera	7	In English ...	4,628
Do. ...	8	In Burmese ...	7,273
Instructions for Prevention of Malaria	9	In English ...	4,627
Do. ...	10	In Burmese ...	9,422
Instructions for Prevention of Small-pox	11	In English ...	4,425
Do. ...	12	In Burmese ...	7,071
Instructions for Prevention of Plague	13	Do. ...	7,889
Instructions for Prevention of Measles	14	Do. ...	4,671
Instructions for Prevention of Dysentery	15	Do. ...	8,171
Instructions for Prevention of Flies	16	Do. ...	6,124
Common Colds ...	17	In English ...	4,426
Do. ...	18	In Burmese ...	6,123
Chicken-pox and its Prevention	19	In English ...	3,428
Do. ...	20	In Burmese ...	5,174
Instructions regarding Fresh Air	21	In English ...	4,457
Do. ...	22	In Burmese ...	4,648
Advice to Mothers (Vaccination)	23	In English ...	3,431
Do. ...	24	In Burmese ...	...
Syphilis ...	25	In English ...	6,624
Do. ...	26	In Burmese ...	6,624
Gonorrhoea ...	27	In English ...	6,624
Do. ...	28	In Burmese ...	6,624
The Rules of Health for Children	29	In English ...	...
Do. ...	30	In Burmese ...	...
Total ...	...	...	159,377



*Public Health Posters.*

Title of the Publications.	Number of the Publications.	Language.	Number of copies distributed.
Small-pox ... ..	1	In Burmees ...	2,307
Cholera ... ..	2	Do. ...	2,307
Fly ... ..	3	Do. ...	2,337
Total ... ..	...	...	6,951

*Public Health Lectures.*

A Magic Lantern Lecture on Tuberculosis	1	In English ...	301
A Magic Lantern Lecture on Cholera ...	2	Do. ...	301
A Lecture on Cholera ... ..	3	Do. ...	304
Do. ... ..	4	In Burmese ...	307
A Magic Lantern Lecture on Tuberculosis	5	Do. ...	304
A Magic Lantern Lecture on Plague ...	6	In English ...	309
Do. ... ..	7	In Burmese ...	315
The Danger of Flies and how they Spread Disease	8	In English ...	307
A Lecture on Venereal Disease ... ..	9	Do. ...	454
Do. ... ..	10	In Burmese ...	316
A Magic Lantern Lecture on Child-Welfare	11	In English ...	305
A Lecture on Child-Welfare ... ..	12	In Burmese ...	326
A Lecture on Consumption ... ..	13	In English ...	305
Do. ... ..	14	In Burmese ...	320
A Magic Lantern Lecture on Child-Welfare.	15	Do. ...	310
A Magic Lantern Lecture on Cholera ...	16	Do. ...	311
Lecture on Rabies or Canine Madness ...	17	In English ...	...
Do. ... ..	18	In Burmese ...	...
Lecture on Hook-Worm Disease ... ..	19	In English ...	...
Do. ... ..	20	In Burmese ...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	5,095

*Public Health Handbills.*

Handbills ... ..	1	In English ...	20,000
Do. ... ..	2	In Burmese ...	20,000
Total ... ..	...	...	40,000

Total of Public Health Series distributed	...	...	702,553
Total of Public Health Cards distributed	...	...	159,377
Total of Public Health Posters distributed	...	...	6,951
Total of Public Health Lectures distributed	...	...	5,095
Total of Public Health Handbills distributed	...	...	40,000

GRAND TOTAL ... 913,976

## STATEMENT A.—Statement showing Total Income from all sources and Expenditure

Name of Division.	Total receipts including opening balance.	Total Expenditure on Public Health purposes.	Amount			
			Water supply.		Drainage.	
			Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, etc.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, etc.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Towns in—</b>						
Arakan Division ...	3,98,380	3,06,695	25,915	53,310	...	26
Pegu Division ...	2,01,17,378	53,57,714	4,47,179	8,40,986	71,683	3,60,836
Irrawaddy Division ...	18,67,109	4,25,996	40,228	11,299	5,459	3,643
Tenasserim Division ...	16,11,124	3,54,168	9,970	35,254	...	1,786
Magwe Division ...	10,65,249	1,95,263	1,350	15,618	...	8,841
Mandalay Division ...	28,24,543	7,46,284	56,711	24,882	761	31,514
Sagaing Division ...	6,88,153	1,49,152	13,344	13,938	2,465	874
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,85,71,936</b>	<b>75,35,272</b>	<b>5,94,697</b>	<b>9,59,287</b>	<b>80,368</b>	<b>4,07,520</b>
<b>Districts in—</b>						
Arakan Division ...	8,35,495	45,263	392	700	...	...
Pegu Division ...	63,26,169	6,87,710	4,727	7,315	4,747	...
Irrawaddy Division ...	36,43,765	1,46,384	10,234	803	...	...
Tenasserim Division ...	46,20,272	60,501	420	41	...	...
Magwe Division ...	21,98,338	81,640	1,796	4,873	...	...
Mandalay Division ...	14,02,884	1,21,384	5,489	13,585	...	...
Sagaing Division ...	19,17,491	1,61,082	22,227	19,391	499	500
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,09,44,414</b>	<b>13,03,964</b>	<b>45,285</b>	<b>46,708</b>	<b>5,246</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>4,95,16,350</b>	<b>88,39,236</b>	<b>6,39,982</b>	<b>10,05,995</b>	<b>85,614</b>	<b>4,08,020</b>
<b>Federated Shan States— Towns ...</b>	<b>2,58,107</b>	<b>67,946</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>4,370</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,914</b>



for Public Health purposes during the financial year 1926-27.

spent on

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Epidemic charges (includ- ing plague).	Vaccination.	Registration of births and deaths.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Charges on account of Health Officers and Public Health Inspectors.	Other sanitary requirements.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,09,295	5,053	1,382	1,172	11,892	11,135	87,515
17,03,736	9,350	93,038	2,152	10,44,966	2,53,214	5,66,574
2,10,280	13,108	7,025	5,857	92,168	28,936	7,993
2,08,886	2,068	5,268	5,195	53,197	26,381	6,163
1,10,551	3,931	4,122	1,414	42,862	5,082	1,492
3,80,015	6,888	7,473	9,775	1,53,463	60,393	14,409
82,423	224	1,933	514	20,031	2,766	10,640
28,05,186	40,622	1,20,241	26,079	14,18,579	3,87,907	6,94,786
11,657	728	10,703	...	15,925	4,804	354
46,804	1,628	47,302	...	63,456	17,220	4,94,511
36,308	1,935	51,806	...	38,557	6,481	260
14,450	1,123	35,189	...	5,864	3,339	75
33,773	1,953	20,187	...	14,996	2,377	1,685
36,250	468	26,005	...	31,859	7,628	100
46,060	3,268	37,418	...	13,549	4,970	13,200
2,25,302	11,103	2,28,610	...	1,84,206	46,819	5,10,185
30,30,488	51,725	3,48,851	26,079	16,02,785	4,34,726	12,04,971
26,474	244	...	306	25,402	3,674	284

## ANNUAL STATEMENT No. I.--Births registered in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Population according to Census of 1921.			4 Number of births registered.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ARAKAN DIVISION.							
1	Akyab ... ..	308,317	265,723	574,040	6,773	6,147	12,920
2	Kyaukpyu ... ..	96,569	103,304	199,873	1,766	1,833	3,599
3	Sandoway ... ..	55,304	56,725	112,029	1,949	1,932	3,881
PEGU DIVISION.							
4	Rangoon ... ..	238,716	106,789	345,505	3,785	3,531	7,316
5	Pegu ... ..	235,324	210,296	445,620	5,057	4,618	9,675
6	Tharrawaddy ... ..	246,261	246,168	492,429	5,561	5,273	10,834
7	Hanthawaddy ... ..	201,043	163,581	364,624	3,951	3,820	7,771
8	Insein ... ..	154,767	134,773	289,540	2,944	2,769	5,713
9	Prome ... ..	182,803	188,772	371,575	6,476	6,090	12,566
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.							
10	Bassein ... ..	252,947	236,526	489,473	5,708	5,271	10,979
11	Henzada ... ..	273,439	277,481	550,920	6,637	6,399	13,036
12	Myaungmya ... ..	196,757	173,794	370,551	4,068	3,801	7,869
13	Ma-ubin ... ..	168,513	161,593	330,106	3,579	3,399	6,978
14	Pyapôn ... ..	156,721	132,273	288,994	2,613	2,473	5,086
TENASSERIM DIVISION.							
15	Thatôn ... ..	245,909	225,191	471,100	3,811	3,421	7,232
16	Amherst ... ..	223,348	194,562	417,910	6,308	5,898	12,206
17	Tavoy ... ..	80,994	75,792	156,786	3,006	3,015	6,021
18	Mergui ... ..	72,878	62,587	135,465	2,045	1,983	4,028
19	Toungoo ... ..	197,505	184,378	381,883	3,352	3,076	6,428
MAGWE DIVISION.							
20	Thayetmyo ... ..	125,283	130,123	255,406	3,631	3,440	7,071
21	Minbu ... ..	134,495	139,807	274,302	4,131	3,883	8,014
22	Magwe ... ..	211,686	211,566	423,252	4,549	4,198	8,747
23	Pakôkku ... ..	223,943	241,828	465,771	8,078	8,113	16,191
MANDALAY DIVISION.							
24	Mandalay ... ..	182,999	173,622	356,621	6,951	6,727	13,678
25	Kyauksè ... ..	70,449	72,228	142,677	2,494	2,446	4,940
26	Meiktila ... ..	137,573	152,324	289,897	3,210	3,171	6,381
27	Myingyan ... ..	213,294	228,714	442,008	4,992	4,771	9,763
28	Yamèthin ... ..	160,913	162,276	323,189	4,665	4,529	9,194
SAGAING DIVISION.							
29	Shwebo ... ..	184,708	206,576	391,284	6,224	6,050	12,274
30	Sagaing ... ..	155,054	171,854	326,908	4,566	4,405	8,971
31	Lower Chindwin ... ..	156,693	186,187	342,880	6,096	5,944	12,040
Total ... ..		5,545,205	5,277,413	10,822,618	138,976	132,426	271,402



## Districts of Burma during the year 1927. (Paragraph 9.)

5			6	7	8	9			1
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Number of males born to every hundred females.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.			No.
Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.	
11·80	10·71	22·51	110	2	...	13·80	12·78	26·58	1
8·84	9·17	18·01	96	4	...	10·38	9·21	19·59	2
17·40	17·25	34·64	101	11	...	19·05	17·96	37·01	3
10·95	10·22	21·17	107	...	10	9·77	9·18	18·95	4
11·35	10·36	21·71	110	2	...	13·40	12·56	25·96	5
11·29	10·71	22·00	105	1	...	14·04	13·37	27·42	6
10·84	10·48	21·31	103	8	...	13·87	13·00	26·86	7
10·17	9·56	19·73	106	3	...	14·02	13·04	27·06	8
17·43	16·39	33·82	106	6	...	15·27	14·54	29·81	9
11·66	10·77	22·43	108	4	...	12·48	11·85	24·33	10
12·05	11·62	23·66	104	4	...	16·07	15·46	31·53	11
10·98	10·26	21·24	107	5	...	11·09	10·89	21·98	12
10·84	10·30	21·14	105	5	...	14·23	13·32	27·55	13
9·04	8·56	17·60	106	4	...	10·09	9·32	19·41	14
8·09	7·26	15·35	111	2	...	11·65	10·86	22·51	15
15·09	14·11	29·21	107	14	...	14·78	13·66	28·44	16
19·17	19·23	38·40	100	18	...	18·67	17·48	36·15	17
15·10	14·63	29·73	103	11	...	16·46	15·04	31·50	18
8·78	8·05	16·83	109	...	04	11·30	10·67	21·97	19
14·22	13·47	27·69	106	3	...	15·59	14·43	30·03	20
15·06	14·16	29·22	106	1	...	16·53	15·94	32·47	21
10·75	9·92	20·66	108	4	...	13·68	12·81	26·49	22
17·34	17·42	34·76	100	14	...	18·07	17·53	35·60	23
19·49	18·86	38·35	103	9	...	20·35	19·26	39·61	24
17·48	17·14	34·62	102	6	...	18·90	17·94	36·83	25
11·07	10·94	22·01	101	6	...	12·72	12·46	25·18	26
11·29	10·79	22·09	105	8	...	12·96	12·40	25·36	27
14·43	14·01	28·45	103	6	...	16·42	16·00	32·42	28
15·91	15·46	31·37	103	9	...	16·83	16·14	32·97	29
13·97	13·47	27·44	104	10	...	13·39	12·98	26·36	30
17·78	17·34	35·11	103	14	...	16·48	16·22	32·70	31
12·84	12·24	25·08	105	6	...	14·32	13·59	27·91	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. II.—Statement of Births and Deaths registered

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Area in square miles.	4 Average population per square mile.	5 Population (Census 1921).			6 Births.		7 Number of deaths registered.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	5,056	113.54	308,317	265,723	574,040	12,920	22.51	6,150	5,674	11,824
2	Kyaukpyu ...	4,387	45.56	96,569	103,304	199,873	3,599	18.01	1,363	1,396	2,759
3	Sandoway ...	3,784	29.61	55,304	56,725	112,029	3,881	34.64	1,351	1,324	2,675
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	77	4,487.08	238,716	106,789	345,505	7,316	21.17	6,934	3,917	10,851
5	Pegu ...	4,083	109.14	235,324	210,296	445,620	9,675	21.71	4,803	3,776	8,579
6	Tharrawaddy ...	2,863	172.00	246,261	246,168	492,429	10,834	22.00	5,490	4,627	10,117
7	Hanthawaddy ...	1,866	195.40	201,043	163,581	364,624	7,771	21.31	2,745	2,272	5,017
8	Insein ...	1,903	152.15	154,767	134,773	289,540	5,713	19.73	2,713	2,088	4,801
9	Prome ...	2,915	127.47	182,803	188,772	371,575	12,566	33.82	5,432	4,958	10,390
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	4,127	118.60	252,947	236,526	489,473	10,979	22.43	4,822	4,022	8,844
11	Henzada ...	2,872	191.82	273,439	277,481	550,920	13,036	23.66	5,733	5,353	11,086
12	Myaungmya ...	2,650	139.83	196,757	173,794	370,551	7,869	21.24	3,362	2,551	5,913
13	Ma-ubin ...	1,640	201.28	168,513	161,593	330,106	6,978	21.14	2,841	2,505	5,346
14	Pyapôn ...	2,148	134.54	156,721	132,273	288,994	5,086	17.60	2,189	1,709	3,898
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	4,831	97.52	245,909	225,191	471,100	7,232	15.35	3,182	2,957	6,139
16	Amherst ...	7,059	59.20	223,348	194,562	417,910	12,206	29.21	3,511	2,833	6,344
17	Tavoy ...	5,308	29.54	80,994	75,792	156,786	6,021	38.40	1,664	1,540	3,204
18	Mergui ...	9,789	13.84	72,878	62,587	135,465	4,028	29.73	1,382	1,182	2,564
19	Toungoo ...	6,135	62.25	197,505	184,378	381,883	6,428	16.83	3,557	2,887	6,444
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	4,750	53.77	125,283	130,123	255,406	7,071	27.69	3,171	3,151	6,322
21	Minbu ...	3,293	83.30	134,495	139,807	274,302	8,014	29.22	3,879	3,783	7,662
22	Magwe ...	3,687	114.80	211,686	211,566	423,252	8,747	20.66	3,906	3,278	7,184
23	Pakôkku ...	6,210	75.00	223,943	241,828	465,771	16,191	34.76	4,842	4,706	9,548
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	2,117	168.46	182,999	173,622	356,621	13,678	38.35	5,535	4,887	10,422
25	Kyauksè ...	1,282	111.29	70,449	72,228	142,677	4,940	34.62	2,031	1,997	4,028
26	Meiktila ...	2,287	126.76	137,573	152,324	289,897	6,381	22.01	2,337	2,329	4,666
27	Myingyan ...	2,746	160.96	213,294	228,714	442,008	9,763	22.09	3,129	3,033	6,162
28	Yamèthin ...	4,176	77.39	160,913	162,276	323,189	9,194	28.45	3,729	3,450	7,179
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	5,714	68.48	184,708	206,576	391,284	12,274	31.37	4,273	4,428	8,701
30	Sagaing ...	1,825	179.13	155,054	171,854	326,908	8,971	27.44	2,856	2,840	5,696
31	Lower Chindwin ...	3,480	98.53	156,693	186,187	342,880	12,040	35.11	3,586	3,592	7,178
	Total ...	115,060	94.06	5,545,205	5,277,413	10,822,618	271,402	25.08	112,498	99,045	211,543



*in the Districts of Burma during the year 1927. (Paragraphs 9 & 12).*

8 Number of deaths of males to every hundred deaths of females.	9 Deaths per 1,000 of population from											10 Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			1 No.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
									Male.	Female.	Total.				
108	·19	·13	...	13·36	1·04	·99	·17	4·72	19·95	21·35	20·60	18·70	19·10	18·89	1
98	...	...	...	6·97	·53	·10	·17	6·04	14·11	13·51	13·80	15·93	14·20	15·04	2
102	·01	...	...	11·92	·63	·54	·49	10·29	24·43	23·34	23·88	25·18	22·16	23·65	3
177	·24	·59	·49	1·34	3·01	9·78	·81	15·15	29·05	36·68	31·41	32·07	41·70	35·05	4
127	·07	·28	·12	5·77	·35	·37	·55	11·74	20·41	17·96	19·25	21·53	19·89	20·76	5
119	1·42	·02	·89	9·38	·84	·57	·55	6·88	22·29	18·80	20·55	21·25	19·29	20·27	6
121	·05	·16	...	3·89	·44	·40	·24	8·56	13·56	13·88	13·76	18·32	18·49	18·40	7
130	·13	·09	·18	6·86	·39	·51	·34	8·08	17·53	15·49	16·58	19·93	18·98	19·49	8
110	1·57	·15	·98	10·50	1·17	·85	·39	12·35	29·72	26·26	27·96	25·45	22·94	24·17	9
120	·55	·01	·59	6·41	1·05	·98	·24	8·23	19·06	17·00	18·07	19·37	17·53	18·48	10
107	1·24	·01	·44	5·75	1·34	·73	·22	10·40	20·97	19·29	20·12	21·40	20·43	20·91	11
132	·37	·01	·05	4·05	1·13	·55	·27	9·54	17·09	14·68	15·96	17·86	16·41	17·18	12
113	1·27	·04	·04	2·57	·35	·57	·34	11·01	16·89	15·50	16·19	19·29	18·16	18·73	13
128	·25	·06	·14	4·93	·96	·77	·38	6·00	13·97	12·92	13·49	15·94	14·42	15·24	14
108	·10	·06	·21	6·17	·97	·76	·21	4·56	12·94	13·13	13·03	15·01	14·83	14·93	15
124	·39	...	...	3·36	·57	1·32	·41	9·14	15·72	14·56	15·18	16·93	16·39	16·68	16
108	...	·02	...	13·62	·49	·55	·33	5·42	20·54	20·32	20·44	21·70	21·87	21·78	17
117	...	...	...	10·81	1·31	·61	·60	5·60	18·96	18·89	18·93	19·36	18·61	19·01	18
123	·05	·27	·06	7·99	·40	·47	·30	7·32	18·01	15·66	16·87	19·04	17·06	18·08	19
101	·57	·17	·63	12·87	·46	·30	·17	9·58	25·31	24·22	24·75	22·89	21·36	22·11	20
103	1·20	...	·48	13·15	·53	·47	·46	11·63	28·84	27·06	27·93	28·10	26·17	27·12	21
119	·59	·80	·24	4·95	·40	·76	·49	8·74	18·45	15·49	16·97	19·27	17·87	18·57	22
103	·27	·28	·03	8·77	·80	·77	·41	9·16	21·62	19·46	20·50	23·83	22·34	23·06	23
113	·11	·30	·98	7·03	1·34	3·81	·36	15·29	30·25	28·15	29·22	35·94	34·40	35·19	24
102	·71	·01	·63	9·37	·33	·31	·44	16·42	28·83	27·65	28·23	33·99	32·13	33·05	25
100	·01	·08	1·21	3·41	·29	·62	·44	10·04	16·99	15·29	16·10	19·94	17·21	18·51	26
103	·08	·19	·41	2·52	·26	·50	·39	9·59	14·67	13·26	13·94	17·82	16·47	17·12	27
108	·16	·07	·52	7·28	·46	·60	·35	12·75	23·17	21·26	22·21	24·11	22·60	23·36	28
96	...	·19	·16	8·47	·40	·45	·47	12·09	23·13	21·44	22·24	24·48	21·65	22·99	29
101	·21	·14	·23	4·32	·26	·22	·47	11·58	18·42	16·52	17·42	20·62	18·52	19·52	30
100	·02	·27	·06	8·21	·28	·38	·46	11·25	22·89	19·29	20·93	23·07	20·35	21·59	31
114	·42	·16	·32	6·96	·76	1·03	·37	9·52	20·29	18·77	19·55	21·51	20·18	20·86	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT II (a)—PROVINCIAL—*Showing (I—XII) for the*

1 Areas.	2 Area in square miles.	3 Average population per square mile.	4 Population according to census of 1921.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Pyinwa Circle of Akyab District	80	29·88	1,247	1,143	2,390
Hill District of Arakan ...	1,500	13·94	10,790	10,124	20,914
* Salween District ...	2,666	18·90	26,811	23,568	50,379
Papun Town ...	...	...	901	513	1,414
Chin Hills District ...	8,000	13·76	54,122	55,957	110,079
Pakôkku Hill Tracts ...	3,100	6·47	9,840	10,203	20,043
* Bhamo District ...	6,903	16·36	56,888	56,072	112,960
Bhamo Town ...	...	...	4,933	2,808	7,741
* Myitkyina District ...	11,847	11·68	73,760	64,641	138,401
Myitkyina Town ...	...	...	3,107	1,849	4,956
* Katha District ...	7,721	30·27	118,103	115,603	233,706
Katha Town ...	...	...	2,583	1,870	4,453
* Upper Chindwin District ...	14,525	12·25	90,182	87,701	177,883
Mawlaik Town ...	...	...	1,672	743	2,415
* Northern Shan States ...	20,156	27·74	285,700	273,523	559,223
Lashio Town ...	...	...	2,046	1,402	3,448
* Southern Shan States ...	40,437	22·54	458,193	453,275	911,468
Taunggyi Town ...	...	...	3,311	2,705	6,016
Loilem Town ...	...	...	552	446	998
Kalaw Town ...	...	...	1,822	1,175	2,997
Total ...	116,935	19·99	1,185,636	1,151,810	2,337,446

\* Includes



*births and deaths in areas not included in the main statements  
year 1927. (Paragraph 7)*

5			6	7			8	Remarks.
Number of births registered.			Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths registered			Death-rate per 1,000 of population.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
5	7	12	5.02	15	13	28	11.72	
96	110	206	9.85	119	104	223	10.66	
415	396	811	16.10	482	425	907	18.00	
17	29	46	32.53	16	18	34	24.05	
2,300	2,808	5,108	46.40	1,880	1,630	3,510	31.89	
143	133	276	13.77	192	170	362	18.06	
1,813	1,666	3,479	30.80	1,703	1,538	3,241	28.69	
98	79	177	22.87	163	73	236	30.49	
1,363	1,344	2,707	19.56	1,593	1,208	2,801	20.24	
75	65	140	28.25	173	54	227	45.80	
3,379	3,177	6,556	28.05	2,672	2,428	5,100	21.82	
76	62	138	30.99	114	62	176	39.52	
3,141	2,627	5,768	32.43	2,993	2,652	5,645	31.73	
23	23	46	19.05	22	16	38	15.73	
3,710	3,492	7,202	12.88	3,228	2,697	5,925	10.60	
68	77	145	42.05	115	65	180	52.20	
4,530	4,617	9,147	10.04	5,287	5,110	10,397	11.41	
100	89	189	31.42	69	65	134	22.27	
27	19	46	46.09	23	16	39	39.08	
34	32	66	22.02	59	30	89	29.70	
20,895	20,377	41,272	17.66	20,164	17,975	38,139	16.32	

Town.

## ANNUAL STATEMENT No. III.—Deaths registered in the Districts of

1	2					
No.	Divisions and Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
<b>ARAKAN DIVISION.</b>						
1	Akyab ... ..	914	549	775	677	608
2	Kyaukpyu ... ..	188	171	137	185	188
3	Sandoway ... ..	184	79	374	159	87
<b>PEGU DIVISION.</b>						
4	Rangoon ... ..	895	785	895	894	864
5	Pegu ... ..	771	561	674	563	538
6	Tharrawaddy ... ..	787	603	778	756	528
7	Hanthawaddy ... ..	435	293	385	529	453
8	Insein ... ..	474	367	329	385	308
9	Prome ... ..	932	595	522	678	493
<b>IRRAWADDY DIVISION.</b>						
10	Bassein ... ..	634	510	524	732	601
11	Henzada ... ..	813	620	921	597	721
12	Myaungmya ... ..	350	440	453	470	570
13	Ma-ubin ... ..	386	403	488	504	442
14	Pyapôn ... ..	291	265	280	271	399
<b>TENASSERIM DIVISION.</b>						
15	Thatôn ... ..	527	785	577	356	488
16	Amherst ... ..	570	526	484	369	381
17	Tavoy ... ..	205	159	256	258	210
18	Mergui ... ..	244	271	218	152	127
19	Toungoo ... ..	461	341	549	391	416
<b>MAGWE DIVISION.</b>						
20	Thayetmyo ... ..	395	193	586	260	396
21	Minbu ... ..	962	524	351	316	330
22	Magwe ... ..	581	448	505	808	490
23	Pakòkku ... ..	737	656	582	644	751
<b>MANDALAY DIVISION.</b>						
24	Mandalay ... ..	1,060	705	732	800	655
25	Kyauksè ... ..	668	328	237	344	221
26	Meiktila ... ..	373	248	304	235	235
27	Myingyan ... ..	563	310	257	674	377
28	Yamèthin ... ..	594	520	475	485	390
<b>SAGAING DIVISION.</b>						
29	Shwebo ... ..	757	459	632	469	517
30	Sagaing ... ..	651	406	399	335	328
31	Lower Chindwin ... ..	636	459	532	541	416
Total ...		18,038	13,579	15,211	14,837	13,528
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.		1·67	1·25	1·41	1·37	1·25



Burma during each month of the year 1927. (Paragraph 12.)

3							4	1
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	No.
1,012	1,052	1,021	1,662	1,053	1,014	1,487	11,824	1
166	430	261	337	274	209	213	2,759	2
342	109	78	428	176	81	578	2,675	3
939	977	839	831	1,013	934	985	10,851	4
890	713	786	738	717	687	941	8,579	5
769	818	1,080	895	1,009	1,198	896	10,117	6
324	505	377	328	447	496	445	5,017	7
238	474	381	352	560	493	440	4,801	8
934	1,088	1,060	1,162	957	1,050	919	10,390	9
713	885	736	604	1,126	940	839	8,844	10
979	1,026	1,033	1,096	1,021	995	1,264	11,086	11
541	525	512	483	434	506	629	5,913	12
382	379	381	408	576	553	444	5,346	13
377	305	310	391	260	393	356	3,898	14
558	351	429	537	450	507	574	6,139	15
550	546	602	511	619	568	618	6,344	16
373	270	211	194	225	329	514	3,204	17
224	155	154	141	291	303	284	2,564	18
509	496	562	609	592	618	900	6,444	19
539	428	419	737	324	609	1,436	6,322	20
331	514	467	483	859	1,161	1,364	7,662	21
531	467	398	660	846	855	595	7,184	22
641	889	839	842	893	975	1,099	9,548	23
667	834	869	723	905	1,152	1,320	10,422	24
225	296	257	214	471	379	388	4,028	25
404	479	373	393	426	521	675	4,666	26
330	703	431	345	804	657	711	6,162	27
520	797	706	519	610	726	837	7,179	28
834	948	707	813	1,066	649	850	8,701	29
383	411	402	434	587	615	745	5,696	30
604	634	548	591	740	560	917	7,178	31
16,829	18,504	17,229	18,461	20,331	20,733	24,263	211,543	
1'55	1'71	1'59	1'71	1'88	1'92	2'24	19'55	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IV.—Deaths registered according to Age

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3		4		5		6	
		Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ARAKAN DIVISION.									
1	Akyab ...	1,383	1,254	1,006	1,072	448	441	154	143
2	Kyaukpyu ...	306	300	157	159	115	93	34	37
3	Sandoway ...	522	443	146	169	69	96	38	49
PEGU DIVISION.									
4	Rangoon ...	1,160	990	490	470	125	139	124	83
5	Pegu ...	1,343	1,150	468	449	161	184	117	109
6	Tharrawaddy ...	1,339	1,174	490	482	290	296	234	197
7	Hanthawaddy ...	642	564	294	317	104	89	51	58
8	Insein ...	577	428	233	198	134	112	111	97
9	Prome ...	1,482	1,292	615	571	296	308	194	160
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.									
10	Bassein ...	1,356	1,064	391	406	257	241	174	168
11	Henzada ...	1,639	1,457	526	563	306	275	209	197
12	Myaungmya ...	852	622	426	373	133	143	92	78
13	Ma-ubin ...	758	644	323	275	124	110	79	79
14	Pyapôn ...	269	244	238	200	129	111	119	113
TENASSERIM DIVISION.									
15	Thatôn ...	609	528	268	294	174	152	126	127
16	Amherst ...	727	590	380	352	166	155	124	93
17	Tavoy ...	393	276	192	213	113	101	49	36
18	Mergui ...	300	203	177	199	93	92	49	36
19	Toungoo ...	683	568	382	382	154	173	152	103
MAGWE DIVISION.									
20	Thayetmyo ...	912	804	390	442	214	204	117	92
21	Minbu ...	905	837	510	491	255	238	105	125
22	Magwe ...	961	670	428	366	237	192	222	190
23	Pakôkku ...	1,443	1,267	869	826	277	290	123	130
MANDALAY DIVISION.									
24	Mandalay ...	1,842	1,583	590	543	216	230	112	122
25	Kyauksè ...	588	520	236	230	106	122	57	57
26	Meiktila ...	698	691	344	368	85	80	47	42
27	Myingyan ...	753	631	440	389	168	149	128	139
28	Yamèthin ...	1,158	990	621	607	232	244	89	108
SAGAING DIVISION.									
29	Shwebo ...	1,454	1,319	497	558	217	223	96	117
30	Sagaing ...	821	677	329	304	123	108	84	81
31	Lower Chindwin ...	1,184	915	467	429	176	168	112	104
Total, Deaths ...		29,059	24,695	12,923	12,697	5,697	5,559	3,522	3,270
Total, Population ...		131,269	136,391	534,388	554,521	665,315	673,733	648,260	609,818
Total Ratio per 1,000 living ...		221·37	181·06	24·14	22·90	8·56	8·25	5·43	5·36



*the Districts of Burma during the year 1927. (Paragraphs 12 and 14.)*

7		8		9		10		11		12		1
15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
224	249	525	717	522	460	544	286	463	305	881	747	1
41	59	86	156	98	112	98	97	139	92	289	291	2
48	44	71	98	93	70	82	65	92	68	190	222	3
290	154	1,127	495	1,208	432	938	329	609	271	863	554	4
228	148	493	419	521	349	468	285	355	226	649	457	5
268	207	612	513	588	436	519	357	398	324	752	641	6
99	78	251	243	294	202	245	165	237	146	523	410	7
159	112	309	225	279	229	264	215	237	190	410	282	8
253	243	512	497	551	463	495	383	406	381	628	660	9
233	189	470	447	547	409	432	306	356	262	606	530	10
234	240	534	514	580	525	520	389	442	435	743	758	11
117	97	380	281	345	249	321	189	234	172	462	347	12
118	85	290	307	245	234	261	174	180	170	463	427	13
187	135	293	232	280	206	242	144	217	141	215	183	14
144	153	202	221	251	214	303	265	409	396	696	607	15
155	129	346	336	341	273	337	231	294	199	641	475	16
55	57	116	160	164	151	138	124	130	146	314	276	17
47	37	123	121	120	119	151	85	101	88	221	202	18
209	148	384	379	441	287	380	273	298	196	474	378	19
87	128	210	318	224	228	274	220	240	227	503	488	20
160	137	315	354	319	334	288	264	322	270	700	733	21
244	191	387	316	308	303	261	231	269	176	589	643	22
154	162	298	348	306	308	289	255	313	292	770	828	23
186	140	507	391	486	358	426	295	416	377	754	848	24
70	62	137	177	160	151	156	127	171	164	350	387	25
108	106	196	190	145	176	143	110	140	103	431	463	26
151	134	222	278	219	248	226	179	214	182	608	704	27
126	115	285	296	244	214	206	166	243	170	525	540	28
148	157	301	305	269	281	245	218	285	246	761	1,004	29
75	103	213	247	209	196	174	151	227	201	601	772	30
139	153	259	273	219	252	197	209	190	217	643	872	31
4,757	4,152	10,454	9,854	10,576	8,469	9,623	6,787	8,627	6,833	17,260	16,729	
543,201	566,316	986,827	926,484	805,282	653,264	570,043	499,720	347,411	344,624	313,209	312,542	
8·76	7·33	10·59	10·64	13·13	12·96	16·88	13·58	24·83	19·83	55·11	53·53	

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IV (a) giving the Details

No.	Division and District.	Not exceeding one month.						Total of columns 5 and 8.
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ARAKAN DIVISION.								
1	Akyab ... ..	114	143	257	102	152	254	511
2	Kyaukpyu ... ..	55	72	127	31	79	110	237
3	Sandoway ... ..	54	85	139	43	61	104	243
PEGU DIVISION.								
4	Rangoon ... ..	325	154	479	274	138	412	891
5	Pegu ... ..	152	228	380	113	193	306	686
6	Tharrawaddy ... ..	95	182	277	76	125	201	478
7	Hanthawaddy ... ..	94	97	191	80	91	171	362
8	Insein ... ..	65	103	168	35	83	118	286
9	Prome ... ..	90	218	308	81	182	263	571
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.								
10	Bassein ... ..	257	196	453	183	139	322	775
11	Henzada ... ..	146	196	342	143	130	273	615
12	Myaungmya ... ..	105	141	246	80	88	168	414
13	Ma-ubin ... ..	81	105	186	83	92	175	361
14	Pyapôn ... ..	35	39	74	41	40	81	155
TENASSERIM DIVISION.								
15	Thatôn ... ..	87	132	219	70	127	197	416
16	Amherst ... ..	116	113	229	72	97	169	398
17	Tavoy ... ..	53	99	152	39	65	104	256
18	Mergui ... ..	47	60	107	37	40	77	184
19	Toungoo ... ..	40	78	118	21	70	91	209
MAGWE DIVISION.								
20	Thayetmyo ... ..	49	104	153	48	57	105	258
21	Minbu ... ..	123	112	235	87	104	191	426
22	Magwe ... ..	142	145	287	88	96	184	471
23	Pakôkku ... ..	321	275	596	272	251	523	1,119
MANDALAY DIVISION.								
24	Mandalay ... ..	463	228	691	345	220	565	1,256
25	Kyaukse ... ..	88	125	213	87	103	190	403
26	Meiktila ... ..	66	75	141	76	61	137	278
27	Myingyan ... ..	113	112	225	77	94	171	396
28	Yamèthin ... ..	75	146	221	72	107	179	400
SAGAING DIVISION.								
29	Shwebo ... ..	221	193	414	175	185	360	774
30	Sagaing ... ..	145	140	285	125	119	244	529
31	Lower Chindwin ... ..	205	217	422	149	134	283	705
	Total ...	4,022	4,313	8,335	3,205	3,523	6,728	15,063



## of Deaths by Ages under One year during the year 1927. (Paragraph 14.)

Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total male, columns 5, 10 and 13.	Total female, columns 8, 11 and 14.	Total.	No.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
750	655	1,405	376	345	721	1,383	1,254	2,637	1
110	111	221	69	79	148	306	300	606	2
300	247	547	83	92	175	522	443	965	3
482	414	896	199	164	363	1,160	990	2,150	4
767	651	1,418	196	193	389	1,343	1,150	2,493	5
817	725	1,542	245	248	493	1,339	1,174	2,513	6
316	282	598	135	111	246	642	564	1,206	7
289	219	508	120	91	211	577	428	1,005	8
926	814	1,740	248	215	463	1,482	1,292	2,774	9
654	542	1,196	249	200	449	1,356	1,064	2,420	10
950	863	1,813	347	321	668	1,639	1,457	3,096	11
457	321	778	149	133	282	852	622	1,474	12
427	341	768	145	128	273	758	644	1,402	13
115	87	202	80	76	156	269	244	513	14
218	184	402	172	147	319	609	528	1,137	15
337	258	595	161	163	324	727	590	1,317	16
155	120	275	86	52	138	393	276	669	17
153	78	231	40	48	88	300	203	503	18
389	339	728	176	138	314	683	568	1,251	19
569	505	1,074	190	194	384	912	804	1,716	20
466	450	916	204	196	400	905	837	1,742	21
443	320	763	231	166	397	961	670	1,631	22
559	477	1,036	288	267	555	1,443	1,267	2,710	23
880	755	1,635	271	263	534	1,842	1,583	3,425	24
263	244	507	112	86	198	588	520	1,108	25
392	383	775	165	171	336	698	691	1,389	26
321	262	583	207	198	405	753	631	1,384	27
714	608	1,322	223	203	426	1,158	990	2,148	28
814	722	1,536	226	237	463	1,454	1,319	2,773	29
395	307	702	141	126	267	821	677	1,498	30
515	413	928	247	219	466	1,184	915	2,099	31
14,943	12,697	27,640	5,781	5,270	11,051	29,059	24,695	53,754	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. V.—Deaths registered according

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Population (Census 1921).					Total.
		Christians.	Mahome- dans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists.	Other classes.	
ARAKAN DIVISION.							
1	Akyab ... ..	618	208,961	14,719	315,137	34,605	574,040
2	Kyaukpyu ... ..	136	4,479	634	178,451	16,173	199,873
3	Sandoway ... ..	956	5,251	376	100,878	4,568	112,029
PEGU DIVISION.							
4	Rangoon ... ..	25,310	62,070	125,626	114,319	18,180	345,505
5	Pegu ... ..	9,790	9,745	40,856	378,338	6,891	445,620
6	Tharrawaddy ... ..	8,074	5,421	9,179	467,558	2,197	492,429
7	Hanthawaddy ... ..	5,074	12,811	47,326	293,768	5,645	364,624
8	Insein ... ..	15,544	7,874	24,034	238,733	3,355	289,540
9	Prome ... ..	1,238	4,174	5,509	356,283	4,371	371,575
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.							
10	Bassein ... ..	32,630	9,994	14,947	428,546	3,356	489,473
11	Henzada ... ..	11,742	5,211	6,703	525,231	2,033	550,920
12	Myaungmya ... ..	21,198	11,451	9,533	324,315	4,054	370,551
13	Ma-ubin ... ..	11,984	6,001	6,833	302,862	2,426	330,106
14	Pyapôn ... ..	9,054	5,640	16,431	254,072	3,797	288,994
TENASSERIM DIVISION.							
15	Thatôn ... ..	3,811	13,405	21,112	430,329	2,443	471,100
16	Amherst ... ..	7,074	26,678	25,415	355,175	3,568	417,910
17	Tavoy ... ..	2,645	2,873	3,319	145,146	2,803	156,786
18	Mergui ... ..	6,153	11,645	6,613	104,617	6,437	135,465
19	Toungoo ... ..	35,442	8,163	19,575	297,980	20,723	381,883
MAGWE DIVISION.							
20	Thayetmyo ... ..	465	1,994	1,946	239,726	11,275	255,406
21	Minbu ... ..	174	1,223	1,995	265,885	5,025	274,302
22	Magwe ... ..	1,153	3,521	7,243	410,548	787	423,252
23	Pakôkku ... ..	307	1,022	842	460,158	3,442	465,771
MANDALAY DIVISION.							
24	Mandalay ... ..	8,329	23,209	22,061	299,327	3,695	356,621
25	Kyauksè ... ..	592	5,740	1,028	135,082	235	142,677
26	Meiktila ... ..	772	4,283	2,644	281,618	580	289,897
27	Myingyan ... ..	342	1,156	1,724	438,374	412	442,008
28	Yamèthin ... ..	2,416	12,908	6,220	298,565	3,080	323,189
SAGAING DIVISION.							
29	Shwebo ... ..	2,008	7,610	2,538	378,464	664	391,284
30	Sagaing ... ..	948	2,811	1,956	321,016	177	326,908
31	Lower Chindwin ... ..	334	1,025	1,299	340,065	157	342,880
Total ... ..		226,313	488,349	450,236	9,480,566	177,154	10,822,618



to classes in the Districts of Burma during the year 1927.

4						5						1
Number of deaths registered.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						No.
Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists	Other classes.	Total.	Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists	Other classes.	Total.	
10	3,783	209	7,413	409	11,824	16.18	18.10	14.20	23.52	11.82	20.60	1
2	61	6	2,503	187	2,759	14.71	13.62	9.46	14.03	11.56	13.80	2
32	102	5	2,426	110	2,675	33.47	19.42	13.30	24.05	24.08	23.88	3
629	1,626	4,246	4,198	152	10,851	24.85	26.20	33.80	36.72	8.36	31.41	4
215	166	382	7,229	587	8,579	21.96	17.03	9.35	19.11	85.18	19.25	5
97	161	384	9,341	134	10,117	12.01	29.70	41.83	19.98	60.99	20.55	6
44	151	434	4,017	371	5,917	8.67	11.79	9.17	13.67	65.72	13.76	7
215	134	305	3,882	265	4,801	13.83	17.02	12.69	16.26	78.99	16.58	8
6	89	289	9,918	88	10,390	4.85	21.32	52.46	27.84	20.13	27.96	9
408	278	493	7,602	63	8,844	12.50	27.82	32.98	17.74	18.77	18.07	10
143	111	174	10,529	129	11,086	12.18	21.30	25.96	20.05	63.45	20.12	11
251	147	188	5,152	175	5,913	11.84	12.84	19.72	15.89	43.17	15.96	12
99	75	114	4,991	67	5,346	8.26	12.50	16.68	16.48	27.62	16.19	13
135	101	117	3,159	386	3,898	14.91	17.91	7.12	12.43	101.66	13.49	14
30	182	317	5,544	66	6,139	7.87	13.58	15.02	12.88	27.02	13.03	15
105	494	526	5,139	80	6,344	14.84	18.52	20.70	14.47	22.42	15.18	16
75	40	47	2,933	109	3,204	28.36	13.92	14.16	20.21	38.89	20.44	17
108	205	129	2,091	31	2,564	17.55	17.60	19.51	19.99	4.82	18.93	18
411	144	240	5,523	126	6,444	11.60	17.64	12.26	18.53	6.08	16.87	19
14	99	50	5,965	194	6,322	30.11	49.65	25.69	24.88	17.21	24.75	20
2	20	35	7,538	67	7,662	11.49	16.35	17.54	28.35	13.33	27.93	21
12	55	57	7,023	37	7,184	10.41	15.62	7.87	17.11	47.01	16.97	22
1	12	10	9,522	3	9,548	3.26	11.74	11.88	20.69	.87	20.50	23
163	676	626	8,827	130	10,422	19.57	29.13	28.38	29.49	35.18	29.22	24
6	161	38	3,817	6	4,028	10.14	28.05	36.96	28.26	25.53	28.23	25
5	173	57	4,425	6	4,666	6.48	40.39	21.56	15.71	10.34	16.10	26
...	16	27	6,107	12	6,162	...	13.84	15.66	13.93	29.13	13.94	27
23	322	181	6,603	50	7,179	9.52	24.95	29.10	22.12	16.23	22.21	28
17	126	25	8,526	7	8,701	8.47	16.56	9.85	22.53	10.54	22.24	29
3	43	35	5,609	6	5,696	3.16	15.30	17.89	17.47	33.90	17.42	30
7	28	21	7,109	13	7,178	20.96	27.32	16.17	20.90	82.80	20.93	31
3,268	9,781	9,767	184,661	4,066	211,543	14.44	20.03	21.69	19.48	22.95	19.55	

## SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT V-A.—Deaths registered according

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Population (Census 1921).							
		Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
ARAKAN DIVISION.									
1	Akyab ...	428	190	116,736	92,225	13,401	1,318	159,719	155,418
2	Kyaukpyu .	65	71	2,580	1,899	609	25	84,901	93,550
3	Sadoway ...	488	468	2,749	2,502	331	45	49,415	51,463
PEGU DIVISION.									
4	Rangoon ...	14,215	11,095	49,610	12,460	102,798	22,828	59,517	54,802
5	Pegu ...	4,918	4,872	6,996	2,749	27,554	13,302	191,186	187,152
6	Tharrawaddy ...	3,970	4,104	3,736	1,685	7,422	1,757	229,477	238,081
7	Hanthawaddy ...	3,022	2,052	9,551	3,260	35,365	11,961	148,757	145,011
8	Insein ...	7,681	7,863	5,301	2,573	18,387	5,647	120,959	117,794
9	Prome ...	651	587	2,687	1,487	4,427	1,062	172,327	183,956
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.									
10	Bassein ...	16,207	16,423	7,082	2,912	13,151	1,716	213,811	214,735
11	Henzada ...	5,711	6,031	3,323	1,888	5,712	991	257,027	268,204
12	Myaungmya ...	10,645	10,553	8,990	2,461	8,544	989	165,260	159,055
13	Ma-ubin ...	5,976	6,008	4,350	1,651	5,954	879	150,413	152,449
14	Pyapôn ...	4,925	4,129	4,843	797	12,804	3,627	131,225	122,847
TENASSERIM DIVISION.									
15	Thatôn ...	1,920	1,891	8,912	4,493	14,794	6,318	218,580	211,749
16	Amherst ...	3,596	3,478	16,261	10,417	19,468	5,947	181,489	173,686
17	Tavoy ...	1,371	1,274	1,844	1,029	2,953	366	72,612	72,534
18	Mergui ...	3,297	2,856	6,270	5,375	5,842	771	53,200	51,417
19	Toungoo ...	17,624	17,818	5,498	2,665	13,316	6,259	149,783	148,197
MAGWE DIVISION.									
20	Thayetmyo ...	261	204	1,177	817	1,405	541	116,712	123,014
21	Minbu ...	118	56	842	381	1,752	243	129,039	136,846
22	Magwe ...	746	407	2,748	773	6,669	574	200,865	209,683
23	Pakôkku ...	210	97	701	321	702	140	220,495	239,663
MANDALAY DIVISION.									
24	Mandalay ...	4,506	3,823	13,665	9,544	15,591	6,470	146,205	153,122
25	Kyauskè ...	292	300	2,896	2,844	821	207	66,277	68,805
26	Meiktila ...	532	240	2,369	1,914	2,005	639	132,184	149,434
27	Myingyan ...	202	140	833	323	1,399	325	210,540	227,834
28	Yamèthin ...	1,285	1,131	6,896	6,012	4,797	1,423	146,086	152,479
SAGAING DIVISION.									
29	Shwebo ...	1,015	993	3,922	3,688	1,925	613	177,347	201,117
30	Sagaing ...	446	502	1,563	1,248	1,382	574	151,524	169,492
31	Lower Chindwin ...	194	140	794	231	1,006	293	154,557	185,508
	Total ...	116,517	109,796	305,725	182,624	352,286	97,950	4,661,469	4,819,097



to Sex in the four main classes in the Districts of Burma during the year 1927.

4								5								1
Number of deaths registered.								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								No.
Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.		Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
7	3	1,972	1,811	178	31	3,773	3,640	16·36	15·79	16·89	19·64	13·28	23·52	23·62	23·42	1
1	1	32	29	6	...	1,221	1,282	15·38	14·08	12·40	15·27	6·85	...	14·38	13·70	2
12	20	49	53	4	1	1,230	1,196	24·59	42·74	17·82	19·28	12·08	22·22	24·89	23·24	3
367	262	1,137	489	3,004	1,242	2,309	1,889	25·82	23·61	22·92	39·25	29·22	54·41	38·80	34·47	4
123	92	119	47	289	93	3,855	3,374	25·01	18·88	17·01	17·29	10·49	6·99	20·16	18·03	5
49	48	109	52	283	101	4,950	4,391	12·34	11·70	29·18	30·86	38·13	57·48	21·57	18·44	6
22	22	103	48	325	109	2,045	1,972	7·28	10·72	10·78	14·72	9·19	9·11	13·75	13·60	7
119	96	91	43	208	97	2,124	1,758	15·49	12·21	17·17	16·71	11·32	17·18	17·56	14·92	8
2	4	54	35	230	59	5,092	4,826	3·07	6·81	20·10	23·54	51·95	54·53	29·55	26·23	9
218	190	181	97	389	104	3,986	3,616	13·45	11·57	25·56	33·31	29·58	57·91	18·64	16·84	10
81	62	73	38	128	46	5,361	5,168	14·18	10·28	21·97	20·13	22·41	46·42	20·86	19·27	11
148	103	112	35	154	34	2,834	2,318	13·90	9·76	12·46	14·22	18·02	34·38	17·15	14·57	12
62	37	47	28	92	22	2,590	2,401	10·37	6·16	10·80	16·96	15·45	25·03	17·22	15·75	13
73	62	79	22	98	19	1,658	1,501	14·82	15·02	16·31	27·60	7·63	5·24	12·63	12·22	14
16	14	101	81	193	124	2,348	2,696	8·33	7·40	11·33	18·03	13·05	19·63	13·03	12·73	15
43	62	312	182	367	159	2,723	2,416	11·96	17·83	19·19	14·47	18·85	26·74	15·00	13·91	16
47	28	30	10	42	5	1,465	1,468	34·28	21·98	16·27	9·72	14·22	13·66	20·18	20·24	17
60	48	105	100	94	35	1,099	992	18·20	16·81	16·75	18·60	16·09	45·40	20·66	19·29	18
204	207	93	51	183	57	3,030	2,493	11·58	11·62	16·92	19·14	13·74	9·11	20·23	16·82	19
5	9	49	50	38	12	2,993	2,972	19·16	44·12	41·63	61·20	27·05	22·18	25·64	24·16	20
2	...	15	5	28	7	3,796	3,742	16·95	...	17·81	13·12	15·98	28·81	29·42	27·34	21
5	7	34	21	51	6	3,786	3,237	6·70	17·20	12·37	27·17	7·65	10·45	18·85	15·44	22
1	...	10	2	8	2	4,823	4,699	4·76	...	14·27	6·23	11·40	14·29	21·87	19·61	23
88	75	386	290	414	212	4,552	4,275	19·53	19·62	28·25	30·39	26·55	32·77	31·13	27·92	24
2	4	84	77	24	14	1,918	1,899	6·85	13·33	29·01	27·04	29·23	67·63	28·94	27·60	25
3	2	89	84	41	16	2,200	2,225	5·64	8·33	37·57	43·89	20·45	25·04	16·64	14·89	26
...	...	12	4	21	6	3,087	3,020	...	...	14·41	12·38	15·01	18·46	14·66	13·26	27
16	7	179	143	127	54	3,373	3,230	12·45	6·19	25·96	23·79	26·47	37·95	23·09	21·18	28
11	6	62	64	14	11	4,182	4,344	10·84	6·04	15·81	17·35	7·27	17·94	23·58	21·60	29
2	1	29	14	21	14	2,800	2,809	4·48	1·99	18·55	11·22	15·20	24·39	18·48	16·57	30
5	2	15	13	17	4	3,543	3,566	25·77	14·29	18·89	56·28	16·90	13·65	22·92	19·22	31
1,794	1,474	5,763	4,018	7,071	2,696	95,246	89,415	15·40	13·42	18·85	22·00	20·07	27·52	20·43	18·55	

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. VI-A.—*Births and Deaths registered*  
(Paragraphs 10, 12,

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Population (Census 1921).	4 Births.				5 Cholera.	6 Small-pox.	7 Plague.	8 Fever.	9 Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	10 Respiratory Diseases.
			Births.			Birth rate.						
			Male.	Female.	Total.							
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	535,148	6,443	5,861	12,304	22·99	105	40	...	7,385	535	425
2	Kyaukpyu ...	195,989	1,719	1,788	3,507	17·89	...	...	...	1,363	103	17
3	Sandoway ...	108,267	1,891	1,879	3,770	34·82	1	...	...	1,296	66	52
PEGU DIVISION.												
4	Pegu ...	419,355	4,604	4,240	8,844	21·09	29	119	21	2,247	69	3
5	Tharrawaddy ...	449,000	5,084	4,796	9,880	22·00	353	2	67	4,287	318	110
6	Hanthawaddy ...	341,278	3,661	3,547	7,208	21·12	15	58	...	1,295	128	83
7	Insein ...	254,031	2,564	2,461	5,025	19·78	35	17	41	1,750	57	12
8	Prome ...	322,246	5,980	5,610	11,590	35·97	417	56	44	3,663	336	24
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
9	Bassein ...	434,904	4,912	4,561	9,473	21·78	192	6	96	2,937	284	80
10	Henzada ...	512,412	6,057	5,820	11,877	23·18	583	4	98	2,901	619	252
11	Myaungmya ...	349,709	3,762	3,506	7,268	20·78	86	...	5	1,359	327	45
12	Ma-ubin ...	305,938	3,302	3,109	6,411	20·96	358	13	3	751	67	80
13	Pyapôn ...	272,111	2,410	2,274	4,684	17·21	39	8	16	1,279	200	138
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
14	Thatôn ...	448,841	3,472	3,099	6,571	14·64	44	22	39	2,787	394	224
15	Amherst ...	350,022	5,371	4,999	10,370	29·63	115	...	...	1,177	155	178
16	Tavoy ...	129,306	2,584	2,588	5,172	40·00	...	3	...	1,866	64	33
17	Mergui ...	117,057	1,752	1,730	3,482	29·74	...	...	...	1,165	151	48
18	Toungoo ...	350,117	2,972	2,713	5,685	16·24	12	88	1	2,868	44	9
MAGWE DIVISION.												
19	Thayetmyo ...	233,419	3,404	3,226	6,630	28·40	69	29	1	3,087	93	19
20	Minbu ...	262,065	3,948	3,683	7,631	29·12	300	...	60	3,487	132	60
21	Magwe ...	399,612	4,135	3,860	7,995	20·01	182	146	23	1,977	111	96
22	Pakôkku ...	446,264	7,835	7,812	15,647	35·06	104	44	...	4,043	351	102
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
23	Mandalay ...	187,707	2,777	2,815	5,592	29·79	18	14	5	1,763	19	27
24	Kyauksè ...	136,570	2,372	2,336	4,708	34·47	97	2	39	1,304	37	2
25	Meiktila ...	281,029	3,057	3,014	6,071	21·60	3	22	247	947	77	60
26	Myingyan ...	415,983	4,621	4,398	9,019	21·68	14	83	55	950	80	39
27	Yanèthin ...	294,730	4,190	4,102	8,292	28·13	52	20	73	2,152	84	4
SAGAING DIVISION.												
28	Shwebo ...	377,937	5,889	5,740	11,629	30·77	1	74	25	3,277	141	85
29	Sagaing ...	310,696	4,296	4,168	8,464	27·24	55	44	37	1,247	77	32
30	Lower Chindwin ...	333,655	5,907	5,794	11,701	35·07	7	93	20	2,743	78	36
Total, Rural Districts, Burma.		9,575,398	120,971	115,529	236,500	24·70	3,286	1,007	1,016	69,353	5,197	2,375



from different causes in the Districts of Burma during the year 1927.  
17, 18, 20, 22, 24 & 26.)

11						12	13	14											1
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.											No.
Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.			
Male.	Female.					For the year.	Mean of previous five years.												
1	1	58	9	4	73	1,976	10,539	·20	·07	...	13·80	1·00	·79	·13	3·69	19·69	18·59	1	
...	1	19	9	...	29	1,173	2,685	...	...	...	6·95	·53	·09	·15	5·99	13·70	14·91	2	
1	2	40	5	...	48	1,105	2,568	·01	...	...	11·97	·61	·48	·44	10·21	23·72	23·66	3	
4	3	57	95	7	166	4,692	7,346	·07	·28	·05	5·36	·16	·01	·40	11·19	17·52	19·15	4	
3	3	86	116	8	216	2,638	7,991	·79	...	·15	9·55	·71	·24	·48	5·88	17·80	18·70	5	
...	...	20	38	6	64	2,826	4,469	·04	·17	...	3·79	·38	·24	·19	8·28	13·09	17·98	6	
3	1	20	22	10	56	1,971	3,939	·14	·07	·16	6·89	·22	·05	·22	7·76	15·51	19·09	7	
2	1	41	38	6	88	3,577	8,205	1·29	·17	·14	11·37	1·04	·07	·27	11·10	25·46	21·03	8	
1	3	31	29	12	76	3,014	6,585	·44	·01	·22	6·75	·65	·18	·17	6·93	15·37	16·19	9	
3	1	32	37	10	83	4,878	9,418	1·14	·01	·19	5·66	1·21	·49	·16	9·52	18·38	19·72	10	
1	1	14	31	5	52	3,176	5,050	·25	...	·01	3·89	·94	·13	·15	9·08	14·44	15·54	11	
4	3	32	60	2	101	3,283	4,656	1·17	·04	·01	2·45	·22	·26	·33	10·73	15·22	17·62	12	
1	1	41	37	7	87	1,424	3,191	·14	·03	·06	4·70	·73	·51	·32	5·23	11·73	13·75	13	
...	...	33	38	1	72	17,62	5,344	·10	·05	·09	6·21	·88	·49	·16	3·93	11·91	13·98	14	
4	1	59	35	5	104	2,723	4,452	·33	...	...	3·36	·44	·51	·30	7·78	12·72	13·82	15	
2	2	24	...	...	28	534	2,528	...	·02	...	14·43	·49	·26	·22	4·13	19·55	20·32	16	
4	3	33	11	3	54	483	1,901	...	...	...	9·95	1·29	·41	·46	4·13	16·24	16·64	17	
2	...	29	25	5	61	2,359	5,442	·03	·25	...	8·19	·13	·03	·17	6·74	15·54	16·81	18	
1	...	16	8	2	27	1,922	5,247	·30	·12	...	13·23	·40	·08	·12	8·23	22·48	20·93	19	
1	...	28	82	8	119	2,965	7,123	1·14	...	·23	13·31	·50	·23	·45	11·31	27·18	26·67	20	
8	7	54	85	21	175	3,193	5,903	·46	·37	·06	4·95	·28	·24	·44	7·99	14·77	17·17	21	
1	1	65	99	8	174	3,874	8,692	·23	·10	...	9·06	·79	·23	·39	8·68	19·48	22·41	22	
2	2	17	20	1	42	1,760	3,648	·10	·07	·03	9·39	·10	·14	·22	9·38	19·43	26·29	23	
2	...	22	31	4	59	2,201	3,741	·71	·01	·29	9·55	·27	·01	·43	16·12	27·39	32·77	24	
...	1	38	63	6	108	2,794	4,258	·01	·08	·88	3·37	·27	·21	·38	9·94	15·15	17·96	25	
2	3	46	102	2	155	3,814	5,190	·03	·20	·13	2·28	·19	·09	·37	9·17	12·48	16·08	26	
...	1	26	35	11	73	3,587	6,045	·18	·07	·25	7·30	·29	·01	·25	12·17	20·51	21·80	27	
4	...	42	111	11	168	4,448	8,219	...	·20	·07	8·67	·37	·22	·44	11·77	21·75	22·41	28	
6	3	45	68	6	128	3,490	5,110	·18	·14	·12	4·01	·25	·10	·41	11·23	16·45	18·75	29	
7	5	50	74	7	143	3,677	6,797	·02	·28	·06	8·22	·23	·11	·43	11·02	20·37	21·23	30	
70	50	1,118	1,413	178	2,829	81,319	166,382	·34	·11	·11	7·24	·54	·25	·30	8·49	17·38	18·85		

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI-B.—Births and Deaths registered from different causes

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	4 Births.				5 Cholera.	6 Small-pox.	7 Plague.	8 Fever.	9 Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	10 Respiratory Diseases.
			Births.			Birth rate.						
			Male.	Female.	Total.							
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	36,569	298	268	566	15.48	2	25	...	246	60	140
2	Minbya ...	2,323	32	18	50	21.52	...	12	...	40	2	2
3	Kyaukpyu ...	3,884	47	45	92	23.69	...	...	...	30	2	3
4	Sandoway ...	3,762	58	53	111	29.51	...	...	...	39	5	8
PEGU DIVISION.												
5	Rangoon ...	345,505	3,785	3,531	7,316	21.17	84	203	168	464	1,040	3,378
6	Pegu ...	18,769	372	286	658	35.06	3	4	2	211	60	104
7	Nyaunglebin ...	7,496	81	92	173	23.08	...	2	30	114	27	57
8	Tharrawaddy ...	3,625	48	63	111	30.62	4	...	14	36	5	7
9	Thônzè ...	6,594	114	99	213	32.30	37	6	33	41	17	25
10	Zigôn ...	6,916	94	83	177	25.59	31	...	84	25	15	9
11	Letpadan ...	9,901	66	59	125	12.62	131	1	36	96	20	51
12	Gyobingauk ...	7,666	55	64	119	15.52	123	...	132	22	14	55
13	Minhla ...	3,829	45	52	97	25.33	15	1	57	49	16	11
14	Nattalin ...	4,898	55	57	112	22.87	4	...	16	62	10	11
15	Syriam ...	15,193	170	134	304	20.01	3	2	...	93	17	42
16	Thôngwa ...	8,153	120	139	259	31.77	...	...	1	29	17	22
17	Insein ...	14,308	154	146	300	20.97	3	10	10	69	48	81
18	Thamaing ...	4,109	47	23	70	17.04	...	...	...	31	...	9
19	Kamayut ...	6,483	36	29	65	10.02	1	...	...	71	6	17
20	Thingangyun ...	5,389	60	37	97	18.00	...	...	...	24	...	13
21	Kanbe ...	5,220	83	73	156	29.89	...	...	...	41	3	16
22	Prome ...	26,067	301	251	552	21.18	69	1	232	132	55	164
23	Shwedaung ...	9,108	83	87	170	18.66	41	...	16	29	24	44
24	Paungdè ...	14,154	112	142	254	16.76	56	...	73	78	20	83
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
25	Bassein ...	42,563	648	585	1,233	28.97	46	1	142	176	201	333
26	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,122	74	49	123	24.01	9	...	32	18	21	50
27	Kyônpyaw ...	6,884	74	76	150	21.79	24	...	20	6	6	19
28	Henzada ...	23,651	375	364	739	31.25	66	1	88	129	31	105
29	Myanaung ...	7,793	117	128	245	31.44	9	...	...	72	59	37
30	Kyangin ...	7,064	88	87	175	24.77	23	...	55	68	30	9
31	Myaungmya ...	6,280	89	80	169	26.91	3	2	...	28	20	30
32	Wakèma ...	8,447	133	139	272	32.20	29	...	11	66	31	68
33	Moulmeingyun ...	6,115	84	76	160	26.17	18	...	1	46	42	59
34	Ma-ubin ...	6,812	92	87	179	26.28	6	...	4	23	10	32
35	Yandoon ...	9,344	122	118	240	25.68	50	...	5	58	20	36
36	Danubyu ...	8,012	63	85	148	18.47	6	...	...	17	20	40
37	Pyapôn ...	7,659	87	112	199	25.98	10	10	25	68	47	64
38	Kyaiklat ...	9,224	116	87	203	22.01	22	...	...	79	29	21
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
39	Thatôn ...	15,091	253	261	514	34.06	1	...	8	43	23	118
40	Kyaikto ...	7,168	86	61	147	20.51	2	4	50	77	39	18
41	Moulmein ...	61,301	792	749	1,541	25.14	43	...	...	137	60	341
42	Kawkareik ...	6,587	145	150	295	44.79	4	...	...	90	24	31
43	Tavoy ...	27,480	422	427	849	30.90	...	...	...	270	13	54



the Towns of Burma during the year 1927. (Paragraphs 10, 13, 17, 18, 23, 22, 24.)

11						12	13	14									
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.									
Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
Males.	Females.					For the year.	Mean of previous five years.										
1	...	22	...	...	23	726	1,222	·05	·68	...	6·73	1·64	3·83	·63	19·85	33·42	22·83
...	...	1	...	...	1	6	63	...	5·17	...	17·22	·86	·86	43	2·58	27·12	...
...	...	3	1	...	4	35	74	...	...	...	7·72	·51	·77	1·03	9·01	19·05	21·68
...	...	7	...	...	7	48	107	...	...	...	10·37	1·33	2·12	1·86	12·76	28·44	23·29
1	...	251	11	18	281	5,233	10,851	·24	·59	·49	1·34	3·01	9·78	·81	15·15	31·41	35·05
...	...	52	1	...	53	360	797	·16	·21	·11	11·24	3·20	5·54	2·82	19·18	42·46	48·15
1	1	21	3	...	26	180	436	...	·27	4·00	15·21	3·60	7·60	3·47	24·01	58·16	41·97
...	...	5	...	1	6	45	117	1·10	...	3·86	9·93	1·38	1·93	1·66	12·41	32·28	29·02
...	...	2	1	1	4	143	306	5·61	·91	5·00	6·22	2·58	3·79	·61	21·69	46·41	40·64
3	1	3	...	2	9	156	329	4·48	...	12·15	3·61	2·17	1·30	1·30	22·56	47·57	36·73
...	...	14	...	...	14	125	474	13·23	·10	3·64	9·70	2·02	5·15	1·41	12·62	47·87	28·02
...	1	7	3	...	11	170	527	16·04	...	17·22	2·87	1·83	7·17	1·43	22·18	68·75	47·69
...	...	5	...	...	5	49	203	3·92	·26	14·89	12·80	4·20	2·87	1·31	12·80	53·02	43·09
...	...	3	1	...	4	63	170	·82	...	3·27	12·66	2·04	2·25	·82	12·86	34·71	30·46
...	...	21	...	...	21	163	341	·20	·13	...	6·12	1·12	2·76	1·38	10·73	22·44	22·50
...	...	4	...	...	4	134	207	...	...	·12	3·56	2·09	2·70	·50	16·44	25·39	28·14
...	...	24	...	...	24	189	434	·21	·70	·70	4·82	3·35	5·66	1·68	13·21	30·33	25·65
...	...	2	...	...	2	43	85	...	...	...	7·54	...	2·19	·49	10·46	20·69	...
...	...	4	...	...	4	14	113	·15	...	...	10·95	·93	2·62	·62	2·16	17·43	...
...	...	5	...	...	5	74	116	...	...	...	4·45	...	2·41	·93	13·73	21·53	...
...	...	5	1	...	6	48	114	...	...	...	7·85	·57	3·07	1·15	9·20	21·84	...
...	...	39	...	1	40	596	1,289	2·65	·04	8·90	5·06	2·11	6·29	1·53	22·86	49·45	52·04
...	...	2	...	...	2	180	336	4·50	...	1·76	3·18	2·64	4·83	·22	19·76	36·89	34·23
...	...	11	1	2	14	236	560	3·96	...	4·82	5·51	1·32	5·48	·99	15·57	36·95	37·97
...	1	29	2	1	33	841	1,773	1·08	·02	3·34	4·14	4·72	7·82	·78	19·76	41·66	39·00
1	...	4	...	...	5	64	199	1·75	...	6·24	3·51	4·10	9·76	·98	12·50	38·85	32·84
...	...	2	...	...	2	110	187	3·49	...	2·91	·87	·87	2·76	·29	15·98	27·16	25·51
...	...	34	1	...	35	538	993	2·80	·04	3·72	5·45	1·31	4·44	1·48	22·75	41·99	36·95
...	...	1	...	...	1	176	354	1·15	...	...	9·24	7·57	4·75	·13	22·58	45·43	36·57
...	...	...	...	...	...	136	321	3·20	...	7·79	9·63	4·25	1·27	...	19·25	45·44	36·35
...	...	20	...	...	20	155	258	·48	·32	...	4·46	3·18	4·78	3·18	24·68	41·08	40·89
...	...	14	...	...	14	148	367	3·43	...	1·30	7·81	3·67	8·05	1·66	17·52	43·45	43·87
...	...	14	1	...	15	57	238	2·94	...	·16	7·52	6·86	9·65	2·45	9·32	38·92	49·48
...	...	6	...	...	6	127	208	·88	...	·59	3·38	1·47	4·70	·88	18·64	30·53	36·47
...	...	3	...	1	4	165	338	5·35	...	·54	6·21	2·14	3·85	·43	17·66	36·17	36·88
...	...	1	...	...	1	60	144	·75	...	...	2·12	2·50	5·00	·12	7·48	17·97	25·77
...	...	11	4	...	15	147	386	1·31	1·31	3·26	8·88	6·14	8·36	1·96	19·19	50·40	38·86
...	1	4	2	...	7	163	321	2·39	...	...	8·56	3·14	2·28	·76	17·67	34·80	39·83
...	1	15	...	...	16	262	471	·07	...	·53	2·85	1·52	7·82	1·06	17·36	31·21	31·28
...	...	12	...	...	12	122	324	·28	·56	6·98	10·74	5·44	2·51	1·67	17·02	45·20	39·76
...	2	63	...	...	65	958	1,604	·70	...	...	2·23	·98	5·56	1·06	15·63	26·17	30·64
...	...	2	...	...	2	137	288	·61	...	...	13·66	3·64	4·71	·30	20·80	43·72	38·53
1	...	17	1	4	23	316	676	...	...	...	9·83	·47	1·97	·84	11·50	24·60	28·68

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI-B.—*Births and Deaths registered*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	4 Births.				5 Cholera.	6 Small-pox.	7 Plague.	8 Fever.	9 Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	10 Respiratory Diseases.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate.						
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.												
44	Mergui ...	18,408	293	253	546	29·66	...	...	...	299	27	35
45	Toungoo ...	19,332	223	200	423	21·88	9	16	16	110	60	121
46	Shwegyin ...	5,758	68	69	137	23·79	...	...	...	43	24	14
47	Pyu ...	6,676	89	94	183	27·41	...	1	5	32	24	37
MAGWE DIVISION.												
48	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	130	112	242	22·47	61	14	75	89	15	39
49	Allanmyo ...	11,219	97	102	199	17·73	15	...	85	111	10	19
50	Minbu ...	5,403	86	83	169	31·28	21	...	73	36	5	45
51	Salin ...	6,834	97	117	214	31·31	8	...	...	84	8	25
52	Magwe ...	7,819	99	70	169	21·61	51	3	58	50	30	27
53	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	127	111	238	37·74	3	191	19	44	1	85
54	Yenangyaung ...	9,515	188	157	345	36·26	15	...	1	23	28	115
55	Pakôkku ...	19,507	243	301	544	27·89	21	85	13	46	21	260
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
56	Mandalay ...	148,917	3,817	3,517	7,334	49·25	19	93	278	672	429	1,178
57	Maymyo ...	16,558	285	341	626	37·81	...	...	68	47	21	136
58	Myitngè ...	3,439	72	54	126	36·64	2	...	...	25	9	17
59	Kyauksè ...	6,107	122	110	232	37·99	5	...	51	33	10	42
60	Meiktila ...	8,868	153	157	310	34·96	...	1	104	42	6	119
61	Myingyan ...	18,931	281	290	571	30·16	2	2	127	157	26	150
62	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	90	83	173	24·39	18	...	...	7	11	32
63	Yamèthin ..	8,869	132	140	272	30·67	...	4	26	41	14	77
64	Pyinmana ...	14,886	255	221	476	31·98	1	...	41	105	36	96
65	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	88	66	154	32·74	...	...	28	55	16	18
SAGAING DIVISION.												
66	Shwebo ...	10,605	260	234	494	46·58	...	...	39	24	15	48
67	Ye-u ...	2,742	75	76	151	55·07	...	...	...	13	1	45
68	Sagaing ...	11,858	217	193	410	34·58	11	1	38	128	5	29
69	Myinmu ...	4,354	53	44	97	22·28	2	...	1	37	2	10
70	Mônnywa ...	9,225	189	150	339	36·74	...	1	1	72	19	93
Total of Towns, Burma		1,247,220	18,005	16,897	34,902	27·98	1,242	697	2,492	5,968	3,082	8,729
Total of Rural Districts, Burma.		9,575,398	120,971	115,529	236,500	24·70	3,286	1,007	1,016	69,353	5,197	2,375
GRAND TOTAL, BURMA		10,822,618	138,976	132,426	271,402	25·08	4,528	1,704	3,508	75,321	8,279	11,104



from different causes in the Towns of Burma during the year 1927.

11						12	13	14									
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.									
Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
Males.	Females.					For the year.	Mean of previous five years.										
3	...	22	1	1	27	275	663	...	...	...	16.24	1.47	1.90	1.47	14.94	36.02	34.37
2	...	42	...	...	44	292	668	.47	.83	.83	5.69	3.10	6.26	2.28	15.10	34.55	32.15
...	...	5	...	...	5	84	170	...	...	...	7.47	4.17	2.43	.87	14.59	29.52	32.34
...	...	4	...	...	4	61	164	...	.15	.75	4.79	3.59	5.54	.60	9.14	24.57	30.95
...	...	13	...	...	13	297	603	5.66	1.30	6.97	8.27	1.39	3.62	1.21	27.58	56.00	35.25
1	...	2	...	...	3	229	472	1.34	...	7.58	9.89	.89	1.69	.26	20.41	42.07	34.07
1	...	2	...	...	3	87	270	3.89	...	13.51	6.66	.93	8.32	.56	16.10	49.97	31.43
...	...	3	2	...	5	139	269	1.17	...	...	12.29	1.17	3.66	.73	20.34	39.36	40.97
1	...	6	2	2	11	221	451	6.52	.38	7.42	6.39	3.84	3.45	1.41	28.26	57.68	39.70
1	...	11	...	...	12	95	450	.48	30.29	3.01	6.98	.16	13.48	1.90	15.07	71.36	34.79
...	...	8	...	...	8	190	380	1.58	...	.11	2.42	2.94	12.09	.84	19.97	39.94	49.52
...	...	14	3	...	17	393	856	1.08	4.36	.67	2.36	1.08	13.33	.87	20.15	43.88	37.94
1	...	58	3	2	64	3,396	6,129	.13	.62	1.87	4.51	2.88	7.91	.43	22.80	41.16	46.95
1	...	16	...	...	17	253	542	...	...	4.11	2.84	1.27	8.21	1.03	15.28	32.73	28.41
...	...	3	1	1	5	45	103	.58	...	...	7.27	2.62	4.94	1.45	13.09	29.95	44.14
...	...	2	2	...	4	142	287	.82	...	8.35	5.40	1.64	6.88	.65	23.25	46.99	39.36
...	...	18	...	1	19	117	408	...	.11	11.73	4.74	.68	13.42	2.14	13.19	46.01	35.86
1	...	8	3	1	13	299	776	.11	.11	6.71	8.29	1.37	7.92	.69	15.79	40.99	38.05
...	...	2	1	...	3	125	196	2.54	...	...	.99	1.55	4.51	.42	17.61	27.63	22.58
...	...	3	...	1	4	122	288	...	.45	2.93	4.62	1.58	8.68	.45	15.76	32.47	29.65
1	1	33	...	...	35	309	623	.06	...	2.75	7.05	2.42	6.45	2.35	20.76	41.85	43.25
...	...	2	...	...	2	104	223	...	...	5.95	11.69	3.40	3.83	.43	22.11	47.41	46.17
1	...	1	1	...	3	249	378	...	...	3.68	2.26	1.41	4.53	.28	23.48	35.64	39.98
...	...	11	...	...	11	34	104	...	...	...	4.74	.36	16.41	4.01	12.40	37.93	35.52
...	...	23	...	...	23	232	467	.93	.08	3.20	10.79	.42	2.45	1.94	19.56	39.38	37.41
...	...	4	...	...	4	63	119	.46	...	.23	8.50	.46	2.30	.92	14.47	27.33	...
...	...	15	...	...	15	180	381	...	.11	.11	7.80	2.06	10.08	1.63	19.51	41.30	34.82
22	9	1,096	53	40	1,220	21,731	45,161	.99	.56	2.00	4.79	2.47	7.00	.98	17.42	36.21	36.52
70	50	1,118	1,413	178	2,829	81,319	166,382	.34	.11	.11	7.24	.54	.25	.30	8.49	17.38	18.85
92	59	2,214	1,466	218	4,049	103,050	211,543	.42	.16	.32	6.96	.76	1.03	.37	9.52	19.55	20.86

## STATEMENT VI (a).—Supplement to

1	2	3	4									
			Fevers.									
			Malaria.		Enteric.		Typhus.		Relapsing Fever.		Cerebrospinal meningitis.	
No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1921).	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	36,569	32	·88	10	·27	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Minbya ...	2,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kyaukpyu ...	3,884	22	5·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sandoway ...	3,762	8	2·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.												
5	Rangoon ...	345,505	220	·64	73	·21	...	...	...	...	10	·03
6	Pegu ...	18,769	103	5·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nyaunglebin ...	7,496	21	2·80	2	·27	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Tharrawaddy ...	3,625	8	2·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·28
9	Thônzè ...	6,594	25	3·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Zigôn ...	6,916	25	3·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Letpadan ...	9,901	30	3·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Gyobingauk ...	7,666	21	2·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Minhla ...	3,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Nattalin ...	4,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Syriam ...	15,193	3	·20	2	·13	...	...	...	...	5	·33
16	Thôngwa ...	8,153	...	...	1	·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Insein ...	14,308	1	·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Thamaing ...	4,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kamayut ...	6,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Thingangyun ...	5,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Kanbe ...	5,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Prome ...	26,067	42	1·61	4	·15	...	...	...	...	1	·04
23	Shwedaung ...	9,108	18	1·98	2	·22	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Paungdè ...	14,154	43	3·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
25	Bassein ...	42,563	91	2·14	48	1·13	...	...	...	...	1	·02
26	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,122	18	3·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Kyônpyaw ...	6,884	5	·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Henzada ...	23,651	43	1·82	2	·08	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Myanaung ...	7,793	32	4·11	2	·26	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Kyangin ...	7,064	67	9·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Myaungmya ...	6,280	12	1·91	3	·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Wakèma ...	8,447	44	5·21	6	·71	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Moulmeingyun ...	6,115	27	4·42	5	·82	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Ma-ubin ...	6,812	6	·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Yandoon ...	9,344	38	4·07	2	·21	...	...	...	...	1	·11
36	Danubyu ...	8,012	10	1·25	3	·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Pyapôn ...	7,659	45	5·38	11	1·44	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Kyaiklat ...	9,224	49	5·31	17	1·84	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
39	Thatôn ...	15,091	7	·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Kyaikto ...	7,168	75	10·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Moulmein ...	61,301	70	1·14	25	·41	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Kawkareik ...	6,587	29	4·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Tavoy ...	27,480	12	·44	1	·04	...	...	...	...	...	...



## Annual Statement VI-B, 1927.

										5			
										Dysentery and Diarrhoea.			
Measles.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Other fevers.		Total fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.	
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
...	...	...	...	...	...	204	5.58	246	6.73	40	1.09	20	.55
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	17.22	40	17.22	2	.86	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2.06	30	7.72	2	.51	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	8.24	39	10.37	...	...	5	1.33
2	.01	...	...	61	.18	98	.28	464	1.34	601	1.74	439	1.27
6	.32	...	...	...	...	102	5.43	211	11.24	27	1.44	33	1.76
2	.27	...	...	...	...	89	11.87	114	15.21	15	2.00	12	1.60
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	7.45	36	9.93	4	1.10	1	.28
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2.43	41	6.22	10	1.52	7	1.06
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3.61	12	1.74	3	.43
8	.81	...	...	...	...	58	5.86	96	9.70	18	1.81	2	.20
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.13	22	2.87	13	1.70	1	.13
...	...	...	...	...	...	49	12.80	49	12.80	7	1.84	9	2.35
...	...	...	...	...	...	62	12.66	62	12.66	9	1.84	1	.20
...	...	...	...	1	.07	82	5.40	93	6.12	15	.99	2	.13
1	.12	...	...	3	.37	24	2.94	29	3.56	7	.86	10	1.23
5	.35	...	...	3	.21	60	4.20	69	4.82	41	2.87	7	.49
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	7.54	31	7.54	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	71	10.95	71	10.95	5	.77	1	.15
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	4.45	24	4.45	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	7.85	41	7.85	2	.38	1	.19
...	...	...	...	1	.04	84	3.22	132	5.06	42	1.61	13	.50
...	...	...	...	1	.11	8	.88	29	3.18	12	1.32	12	1.32
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2.31	78	5.15	19	1.34	1	.07
1	.02	...	...	13	.31	22	.52	176	4.14	129	3.03	72	1.70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3.51	6	1.17	15	2.92
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.15	6	.87	5	.73	1	.15
2	.08	...	...	7	.30	75	3.17	129	5.45	22	.93	9	.38
...	...	...	...	2	.26	36	4.62	72	9.24	44	5.65	15	1.92
...	...	...	...	1	.14	...	...	68	9.63	20	2.83	10	1.42
4	.64	...	...	...	...	9	1.43	28	4.45	12	1.91	8	1.27
7	.83	...	...	...	...	9	1.07	66	7.81	15	1.78	16	1.89
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2.29	46	7.52	17	2.78	25	4.09
...	...	...	...	4	.59	13	1.91	23	3.38	5	.73	5	.73
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1.82	58	6.21	12	1.28	8	.86
...	...	...	...	2	.25	2	.25	17	2.12	20	2.50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1.57	68	8.88	35	4.57	12	1.57
3	.33	...	...	10	1.08	...	...	79	8.56	11	1.20	18	1.95
5	.33	...	...	...	...	31	2.05	43	2.85	5	.33	18	1.19
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.28	77	10.74	28	3.91	11	1.53
2	.03	...	...	...	...	40	.65	137	2.23	35	.57	25	.41
...	...	...	...	...	...	61	9.26	90	13.66	9	1.37	15	2.28
...	...	...	...	...	...	257	9.35	270	9.83	8	.29	5	.18

## STATEMENT VI (a).—Supplement to

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	4 Fever.									
			Malaria.		Enteric.		Typhus.		Relapsing Fever.		Cerebrospinal meningitis.	
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.												
44	Mergui ...	18,408	6	·33	1	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Toungoo ...	19,332	50	2·59	7	·36	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Shwegyin ...	5,758	41	7·12	2	·35	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Pyu ...	6,676	32	4·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MAGWE DIVISION.												
48	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	40	3·71	2	·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Allanmyo ...	11,219	8	·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Minbu ...	5,403	15	2·78	4	·74	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Salin ...	6,834	2	·29	4	·59	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Magwe ...	7,819	20	2·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	31	4·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Yenangyaung ...	9,515	9	·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Pakôkku ...	19,507	20	1·03	7	·36	...	...	...	...	1	·05
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
56	Mandalay ...	148,917	485	3·26	151	1·01	...	...	...	...	2	·01
57	Maymyo ...	16,558	31	1·87	9	·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Myitngè ...	3,439	1	·29	2	·58	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Kyauksè ...	6,107	30	4·91	2	·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Meiktila ...	8,868	13	1·47	3	·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Myingyan ...	18,931	6	·32	2	·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	4	·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Yamèthin ...	8,869	17	·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Pyinmana ...	14,886	80	5·37	11	·74	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	47	9·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.												
66	Shwebo ...	10,605	3	·28	1	·09	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Ye-u ...	2,742	8	2·92	3	1·09	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Sagaing ...	11,858	21	1·77	9	·76	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Myinmu ...	4,354	36	8·27	1	·23	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Mônnya ...	9,225	15	1·63	1	·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns, Burma			1,247,220	2,373	1·10	441	·35	...	...	...	22	·02



## Annual Statement VI-B, 1927—contd.

										5			
										Dysentery and Diarrhœa.			
Measles.		Actue Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Other fevers.		Total fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.	
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
...	...	...	...	...	...	292	15·86	299	16·24	19	1·03	8	·43
1	·05	...	...	3	·15	49	2·53	110	5·69	31	1·60	29	1·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	7·47	19	3·30	5	·87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4·79	13	1·95	11	1·65
...	...	1	·09	..	...	46	4·27	89	8·27	7	·65	8	·74
2	·18	...	...	...	...	101	9·00	111	9·89	9	·80	1	·69
1	·19	...	...	2	·37	14	2·59	36	6·66	4	·74	1	·19
...	...	...	...	...	...	78	11·41	84	12·29	3	·44	5	·73
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3·84	50	6·39	11	1·41	19	2·43
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2·06	44	6·98	1	·16	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1·47	23	2·42	23	2·42	5	·53
6	·31	2	·10	...	...	10	·51	46	2·36	12	·62	9	·46
20	·13	...	...	13	·09	1	·01	672	4·51	148	·99	281	1·89
...	...	...	...	3	·18	4	·24	47	2·84	9	·54	12	·72
...	...	...	...	20	5·82	2	·58	25	7·27	5	1·45	4	1·16
1	·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	5·40	5	·82	5	·82
4	·45	...	...	6	·68	16	1·80	42	4·74	3	·34	3	·34
...	...	...	...	...	...	149	7·87	157	8·29	20	1·06	6	·32
1	·14	...	...	...	...	2	·28	7	·99	6	·85	5	·70
1	·11	...	...	21	2·37	2	·23	41	4·62	10	1·13	4	·45
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	·94	105	7·05	23	1·55	13	·87
8	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	11·69	11	2·34	5	1·06
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1·89	24	2·26	2	·19	13	1·23
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·73	13	4·74	1	·36	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	98	8·26	128	10·79	3	·25	2	·17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	8·50	1	·23	1	·23
4	·43	...	...	...	...	52	5·64	72	7·80	11	1·19	8	·87
97	·08	3	...	177	·14	2,855	2·30	5,968	4·79	1,751	1·40	1,331	1·07

STATEMENT VI (a).—*Supplement to Annual*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	6 Respiratory diseases.						7 Diphtheria.	
			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Death.	Ratio.
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		
ARAKAN DIVISION.										
1	Akyab ...	36,569	23	·63	106	2·90	11	·30	...	...
2	Minbya ...	2,323	...	...	...	...	2	·86	...	...
3	Kyaukpyu ...	3,884	2	·51	1	·26	...	...	...	...
4	Sandoway ...	3,762	4	1·06	2	·53	2	·53	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.										
5	Rangoon ...	345,505	901	2·61	1,626	4·71	851	2·46	10	·03
6	Pegu ...	18,769	26	1·39	51	2·72	27	1·44	...	...
7	Nyaunglebin ...	7,496	...	...	12	1·60	45	6·00	...	...
8	Tharrawaddy ...	3,625	2	·55	4	1·10	1	·28	...	...
9	Thônzè ...	6,594	2	·30	9	1·36	14	2·12	...	...
10	Zigôn ...	6,916	1	·14	6	·87	2	·29	...	...
11	Letpadan ...	9,901	2	·20	5	·50	44	4·44	...	...
12	Gyobingauk ...	7,666	4	·52	38	4·96	13	1·70	...	...
13	Minhla ...	3,829	1	·26	10	2·63	...	...	...	...
14	Nattalin ...	4,898	...	...	3	·61	8	1·63	...	...
15	Syriam ...	15,193	4	·26	15	·99	23	1·51	...	...
16	Thôngwa ...	8,153	...	...	13	1·59	9	1·10	...	...
17	Insein ...	14,308	17	1·19	22	1·54	42	2·94	...	...
18	Thamaing ...	4,109	...	...	...	...	9	2·19	...	...
19	Kamayut ...	6,483	...	...	...	...	17	2·62	...	...
20	Thingangyun ...	5,389	1	·19	...	...	12	2·23	...	...
21	Kanbe ...	5,220	...	...	...	...	16	3·07	...	...
22	Prome ...	26,067	54	2·07	40	1·53	70	2·69	...	...
23	Shwedaung ...	9,108	8	·88	30	3·29	6	·66	...	...
24	Paungdè ...	14,154	18	1·27	9	·64	56	3·96	...	...
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.										
25	Bassein ...	42,563	114	2·68	115	2·70	104	2·44	...	...
26	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,122	31	6·05	18	3·51	1	·20	...	...
27	Kyônpyaw ...	6,884	3	·44	2	·29	14	2·03	...	...
28	Henzada ...	23,651	31	1·31	32	1·35	42	1·78	...	...
29	Myanaung ...	7,793	13	1·67	9	1·15	15	1·92	...	...
30	Kyangin ...	7,064	...	...	4	·57	5	·71	...	...
31	Myaungmya ...	6,280	9	1·43	20	3·18	1	·16	1	·16
32	Wakèma ...	8,447	7	·83	20	2·37	41	4·85	...	...
33	Moulmeingyun ...	6,115	33	5·40	23	3·76	3	·49	...	...
34	Ma-ubin ...	6,812	13	1·91	8	1·17	11	1·61	1	·15
35	Yandoon ...	9,344	7	·75	4	·43	25	2·68	...	...
36	Danubyu ...	8,012	7	·87	5	·62	28	3·49	...	...
37	Pyapôn ...	7,659	20	2·61	37	4·83	7	·91	...	...
38	Kyaiklat ...	9,224	16	1·73	5	·54	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM DIVISION.										
39	Thatôn ...	15,091	30	1·99	27	1·79	61	4·04	...	...
40	Kyaikto ...	7,168	12	1·67	6	·84	...	...	...	...
41	Moulmein ...	61,301	134	2·19	56	·91	151	2·46	...	...
42	Kawkareik ...	6,587	8	1·21	20	3·03	3	·46	...	...
43	Tavoy ...	27,480	7	·25	13	·47	34	1·24	...	...



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8		9		10		11		12	13			14	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Beri-beri including epidemic Dropsy		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from Childbirth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.	No.
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	...	206	5.63	...	...	1	.03	7	160	132	292	515.90	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13	260.00	2
5	1.29	2	.51	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11	119.57	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	7	18	162.16	4
62	.18	115	.33	47	.14	30	.09	16	1,160	990	2,150	293.88	5
...	...	...	...	1	.05	3	.16	3	102	80	182	276.60	6
10	1.33	...	...	...	...	1	.13	5	45	48	93	537.57	7
...	...	2	.55	...	...	1	.28	2	11	14	25	225.23	8
4	.61	1	.15	1	.15	...	...	2	12	17	29	136.15	9
...	...	18	2.60	...	...	...	...	2	22	20	42	237.29	10
1	.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	30	21	51	408.00	11
...	...	4	.52	...	...	...	...	3	46	30	76	638.66	12
1	.26	1	.26	...	...	...	...	2	12	14	26	268.04	13
2	.41	3	.61	...	...	...	...	2	15	10	25	223.21	14
2	.13	11	.72	1	.07	...	...	4	37	23	60	197.37	15
...	...	...	...	1	.12	...	...	1	23	18	41	158.30	16
2	.14	...	...	2	.14	...	...	...	41	16	57	190.00	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12	171.43	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.15	1	12	9	21	323.08	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	22	226.80	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	30	192.31	21
6	.23	6	.23	7	.27	4	.15	17	120	104	224	405.80	22
...	...	1	.11	...	...	2	.22	3	24	30	54	317.65	23
...	...	22	1.55	1	.07	...	...	...	49	42	91	358.27	24
24	.56	26	.61	6	.14	1	.02	7	217	165	382	309.81	25
2	.39	...	...	...	...	1	.19	2	20	18	38	308.94	26
1	.15	...	...	1	.15	...	...	1	18	12	30	200.00	27
1	.04	...	...	4	.17	1	.04	4	127	97	224	303.11	28
14	1.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	32	73	297.96	29
2	.28	1	.14	...	...	...	...	2	23	28	51	291.43	30
22	3.50	...	...	1	.16	...	...	2	26	23	49	189.94	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.11	4	51	39	90	330.88	32
...	...	...	...	3	.49	...	...	...	23	15	38	237.50	33
...	...	4	.59	...	...	...	...	6	31	28	59	329.61	34
2	.21	2	.21	2	.21	...	...	3	21	19	40	166.67	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	16	31	209.46	36
2	.26	...	...	1	.13	1	.13	6	14	19	33	165.83	37
...	...	...	...	4	.43	...	...	4	34	29	63	310.34	38
5	.33	2	.13	1	.07	...	...	10	35	38	73	142.02	39
1	.14	3	.41	1	.14	2	.28	1	22	16	38	258.50	40
36	.59	...	...	2	.03	12	.20	2	173	118	291	188.84	41
2	.30	...	...	...	...	5	.76	4	65	54	119	403.39	42
3	.11	...	...	...	...	2	.07	5	76	49	125	147.23	43

STATEMENT VI (a).—*Supplement*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	6 Respiratory diseases.						7 Diphtheria.		
			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Death.	Ratio.	
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.			
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl.											
44	Mergui ...	18,408	3	·16	6	·33	26	1·41	...	...	
45	Toungoo ...	19,332	40	2·07	49	2·53	32	1·66	...	...	
46	Shwegyin ...	5,758	7	1·22	3	·52	4	·69	...	...	
47	Pyu ...	6,676	11	1·65	3	·45	23	3·45	...	...	
MAGWE DIVISION.											
48	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	...	...	18	1·67	21	1·95	...	...	
49	Allanmyo ...	11,219	1	·09	14	1·25	4	·36	...	...	
50	Minbu ...	5,403	9	1·67	29	5·37	7	1·31	...	...	
51	Salin ...	6,834	9	1·32	6	·88	10	1·46	...	...	
52	Magwe ...	7,819	6	·77	18	2·30	3	·38	...	...	
53	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	...	...	...	...	85	13·48	...	...	
54	Yenangyaung ...	9,515	11	1·16	21	2·21	83	8·72	...	...	
55	Pakôkku ...	19,507	43	2·20	94	4·82	123	6·31	...	...	
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
56	Mandalay ...	148,917	247	1·66	414	2·78	517	3·47	5	·03	
57	Maymyo ...	16,558	25	1·51	75	4·53	36	2·17	1	·06	
58	Myitngè ...	3,439	4	1·16	5	1·45	8	2·33	...	...	
59	Kyaukse ...	6,107	10	1·64	21	3·44	11	1·80	...	...	
60	Meiktila ...	8,868	13	1·47	6	·68	100	11·28	2	·22	
61	Myingyan ...	18,931	6	·32	45	2·39	99	5·23	...	...	
62	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	2	·28	9	1·27	21	2·96	...	...	
63	Yamèthin ...	8,869	7	·79	65	7·33	5	·56	...	...	
64	Pyinmana ...	14,886	19	1·28	62	4·16	15	1·01	...	...	
65	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	...	...	...	...	18	3·83	...	...	
SAGAING DIVISION.											
66	Shwebo ...	10,605	3	·28	5	·47	40	3·77	...	...	
67	Ye-u ...	2,742	...	...	1	·36	44	16·05	...	...	
68	Sagaing ...	11,858	1	·08	5	·42	23	1·94	...	...	
69	Myinmu ...	4,354	4	·92	...	...	6	1·38	...	...	
70	Mônywa ...	9,225	6	·65	34	3·69	53	5·75	...	...	
Total of Towns, Burma			1,247,220	2,052	1·64	3,434	2·75	3,243	2·60	20	·02



to Annual Statement VI-B, 1927—concl'd.

8		9		10		11		12	13			14	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Beri-beri including Epidemic Dropsy.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from Childbirth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.	No.
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
3	.16	27	1.47	...	...	...	...	8	94	60	154	282.05	44
...	...	2	.10	1	.05	...	...	16	39	30	69	163.12	45
1	.17	...	...	1	.17	...	...	1	25	14	39	284.67	46
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	16	33	180.33	47
4	.37	2	.19	3	.28	...	...	4	70	51	121	500.00	48
1	.09	...	...	1	.09	...	...	1	29	30	59	296.48	49
...	...	...	...	2	.37	...	...	1	22	21	43	254.44	50
1	.15	...	...	1	.15	...	...	5	34	28	62	289.72	51
8	1.02	...	...	1	.13	...	...	7	40	32	72	426.04	52
4	.63	...	...	3	.48	...	...	1	79	55	134	563.03	53
15	1.58	2	.21	2	.21	...	...	6	55	51	106	307.25	54
5	.26	...	...	13	.67	2	.10	13	138	125	263	483.45	55
21	.14	13	.09	39	.26	1	.01	62	1,180	948	2,128	290.16	56
4	.24	...	...	...	...	7	.42	3	66	72	138	220.45	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	25	47	373.02	58
1	.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	21	49	211.21	59
1	.11	...	...	2	.22	2	.22	5	64	55	119	383.87	60
3	.16	...	...	2	.11	...	...	13	129	85	214	374.78	61
1	.14	...	...	3	.42	1	.14	1	23	16	39	225.43	62
4	.45	...	...	1	.11	3	.34	1	59	41	100	367.65	63
3	.20	1	.07	...	...	4	.27	5	99	73	172	36.134	64
...	...	7	1.49	3	.64	1	.21	1	31	20	51	331.17	65
...	...	1	.09	1	.09	...	...	2	82	59	141	285.43	66
...	...	...	...	1	.36	...	...	...	21	18	39	257.28	67
6	.51	...	...	2	.17	...	...	4	61	39	100	243.90	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	20	41	422.68	69
5	.54	...	...	4	.43	2	.22	3	80	52	132	389.38	70
303	.24	485	.39	173	.14	92	.07	315	5,620	4,537	10,157	291.01	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VII.—Deaths registered from Cholera in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	8	871	61	40	...	2	1	...	61
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	6	1	178	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	5	28	12	10	7	3
5	Pegu ...	16	6	456	20	...	24	...	3	1	1
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	556	62	36	6	1	7	5	25
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	5	470	16	...	1	2	9	3	3
8	Insein ...	9	6	376	16	2	5	5	6	3	6
9	Prome ...	14	14	446	148	17	1	...	...	4	60
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	14	691	87	...	7	42	108	49	24
11	Henzada ...	9	9	596	119	30	23	153	11	83	98
12	Myaungmya ...	9	9	591	48	...	22	34	44	23	6
13	Ma-ubin ...	7	7	314	71	5	26	129	132	94	32
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	376	12	...	...	24	26	18	2
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	7	387	21	...	7	9	...	10	20
16	Amherst ...	10	9	350	52	84	73	4	...	...	...
17	Tavoy ...	6	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	15	7	563	7	1	...	...	...	3	15
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	12	7	643	20	15	1	1	...	...	3
21	Minbu ...	10	9	341	37	113	1	...	...	...	...
22	Magwe ...	9	9	468	119	54	6	...	...	2	2
23	Pakôkku ...	9	4	743	37	66	6	...	...	...	5
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	6	336	8	23	4	1	...	4	1
25	Kyauksè ...	5	4	278	40	80	14	4	1	...	1
26	Meiktila ...	5	1	401	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
27	Myingyan ...	9	4	197	9	2	...	...	...	...	...
28	Yamèthin ...	11	6	359	12	22	21	...	...	...	5
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	1	634	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Sagaing ...	8	7	283	21	43	3	1	...	...	...
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	2	362	3	5	...	...	...	...	2
Total, Burma ...		290	185	12,950	1,052	643	282	425	358	309	375



Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1927. (Paragraph 17.)

5.						6			7			8	1
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio, per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	...	1	1	...	...	46	61	107	.15	.23	.19	.53	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.40	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.02	...	.01	.02	3
2	1	5	3	3	5	71	13	84	.30	.12	.24	.38	4
...	...	2	...	...	1	26	6	32	.11	.03	.07	.34	5
31	166	56	150	185	30	410	288	698	1.66	1.17	1.42	.28	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	18	.07	.02	.05	.21	7
5	...	1	...	...	6	23	16	39	.15	.12	.13	.31	8
66	63	103	162	83	24	319	264	583	1.75	1.40	1.57	.65	9
33	7	1	...	...	...	155	116	271	.61	.49	.55	.61	10
60	76	10	30	79	28	408	273	681	1.49	.98	1.24	.52	11
...	...	...	...	...	7	102	34	136	.52	.20	.37	.43	12
...	...	...	...	...	2	250	170	420	1.48	1.05	1.27	.93	13
...	...	...	...	...	1	50	21	71	.32	.16	.25	.87	14
1	...	...	...	...	...	29	18	47	.12	.08	.10	.16	15
...	...	...	...	1	...	104	58	162	.47	.30	.39	.14	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.04	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.26	18
...	2	...	...	...	...	17	4	21	.09	.02	.05	.20	19
59	18	4	5	7	32	76	69	145	.61	.53	.57	.38	20
...	...	...	17	175	23	174	155	329	1.29	1.11	1.20	.71	21
...	...	7	44	79	57	185	66	251	.87	.31	.59	.40	22
5	10	5	9	12	7	67	58	125	.30	.24	.27	.55	23
5	1	...	...	...	...	28	11	39	.15	.06	.11	.39	24
...	2	...	...	...	...	66	36	102	.94	.50	.71	.74	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	.01	.01	.01	.57	26
...	1	1	7	22	1	20	14	34	.09	.06	.08	.47	27
1	...	4	...	...	...	26	27	53	.16	.17	.16	.31	28
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	.05	29
1	...	...	...	11	9	36	32	68	.23	.19	.21	.47	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	.03	.01	.02	.52	31
271	347	200	428	657	233	2,710	1,818	4,528	.49	.34	.42	.42	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VIII.—Deaths registered from Small-pox in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration		4 Village-tracts.		5						
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	11	6	871	10	...	...	3	8	12	5	22
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	6	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.												
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	5	19	42	54	21	19	12
5	Pegu ...	16	13	456	99	23	7	12	10	11	18	19
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	4	556	5	...	...	3	1	2	...	2
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	8	470	36	...	1	27	21	5	1	3
8	Insein ...	9	5	376	16	...	1	6	8	6	...	3
9	Prome ...	14	3	446	19	4	25	6	8	11	...	2
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
10	Bassein ...	15	2	691	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Henzada ...	9	3	596	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
12	Myaungmya ...	9	1	591	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
13	Ma-ubin ...	7	3	314	7	...	...	...	3	1	3	6
14	Pyapôn ...	6	4	376	4	...	...	3	1	1	3	3
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
15	Thatôn ...	13	4	387	11	...	7	...	2	4	2	6
16	Amherst ...	10	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tavoy ...	6	1	180	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	15	11	563	48	2	8	6	6	5	6	11
MAGWE DIVISION.												
20	Thayetmyo ...	12	4	643	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
21	Minbu ...	10	...	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Magwe ...	9	8	468	139	...	1	53	117	113	42	7
23	Pakôkku ...	9	5	743	29	...	...	2	36	45	18	1
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
24	Mandalay ...	10	4	336	11	5	8	13	28	27	16	4
25	Kyauksè ...	5	1	278	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
26	Meiktila ...	5	4	401	10	...	11	3	6	...	...	1
27	Myingyan ...	9	8	197	34	2	8	3	29	27	6	8
28	Yaméthin ...	11	6	359	16	...	...	...	1	4	7	4
SAGAING DIVISION.												
29	Shwebo ...	10	8	634	26	1	14	5	24	6	10	2
30	Sagaing ...	8	7	283	43	1	1	2	9	9	4	5
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	7	362	28	2	4	19	7	14	15	...
Total, Burma ...		290	131	12,950	609	45	115	210	385	325	178	124



Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1927. (Paragraph 17 and 20).

August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6			7		8			9	1
					Total.			Number of these deaths among children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 1 year.	One and under 10 years.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
8	4	10	...	5	46	31	77	15	11	.15	.12	.13	.33	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.13	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.22	3
4	...	3	1	21	145	58	203	18	31	.61	.54	.59	.70	4
2	2	10	3	3	68	57	125	19	61	.29	.27	.28	.31	5
...	7	...	...	...	10	...	10	1	2	.04	...	.02	.11	6
...	2	1	1	1	32	28	60	2	1	.16	.17	.16	.12	7
3	...	...	...	...	12	15	27	1	6	.08	.11	.09	.15	8
1	...	...	...	...	24	33	57	...	6	.13	.17	.15	.27	9
1	...	6	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	.01	.02	.01	.06	10
...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	.01	...	.01	.11	11
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	.01	...	.01	.11	12
...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13	...	10	.06	.02	.04	.20	13
1	3	1	1	...	16	2	18	...	1	.10	.02	.06	.21	14
2	1	2	...	...	13	13	26	...	1	.05	.06	.06	.15	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.10	16
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	.01	.03	.02	.01	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.09	18
9	6	9	3	34	63	42	105	1	...	.32	.23	.27	.09	19
10	8	7	3	12	23	20	43	4	8	.18	.15	.17	.28	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.54	21
6	1	...	...	...	220	120	340	37	89	1.04	.57	.80	.38	22
6	1	...	13	7	71	58	129	17	55	.32	.24	.28	.21	23
3	...	1	...	2	66	41	107	10	38	.36	.24	.30	.40	24
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	.01	.01	.01	.15	25
2	...	...	...	...	11	12	23	1	14	.07	.08	.08	.24	26
2	...	...	...	...	55	30	85	15	42	.26	.13	.19	.75	27
2	...	2	1	3	16	8	24	...	5	.10	.05	.07	.14	28
2	1	3	1	5	38	36	74	2	9	.21	.17	.19	.14	29
2	1	5	5	1	28	17	45	2	8	.18	.10	.14	.37	30
3	12	10	3	5	54	40	94	2	9	.34	.21	.27	.16	31
69	49	70	35	99	1,032	672	1,704	148	407	.19	.13	.16	.24	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IX.—Deaths registered from Fevers in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	11	871	530	576	367	536	407	391	643
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	6	355	324	74	100	67	110	101	85
3	Sandoway ...	6	6	178	178	101	38	224	95	46	157
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	...	1	27	32	33	40	38	35
5	Pegu ...	16	16	456	433	230	108	222	172	147	226
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	556	523	377	279	416	412	257	379
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	9	470	470	109	87	80	125	126	92
8	Insein ...	9	9	376	368	200	152	151	194	129	87
9	Prome ...	14	14	446	345	426	217	214	356	201	380
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	15	691	686	198	150	125	223	177	236
11	Henzada ...	9	9	596	503	246	182	246	203	173	266
12	Myaungmya ...	9	9	591	509	84	75	80	120	146	155
13	Ma-ubin ...	7	7	314	280	54	62	73	85	65	74
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	376	361	119	130	80	107	135	162
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	13	387	387	202	343	289	144	250	254
16	Amherst ...	10	10	350	350	123	113	118	64	78	118
17	Tavoy ...	6	6	180	180	98	102	148	153	138	277
18	Mergui ...	6	6	148	148	139	156	124	72	78	131
19	Toungoo ...	15	15	563	543	206	152	255	197	195	217
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	12	12	643	602	158	86	378	132	185	271
21	Minbu ...	10	10	341	341	364	215	161	151	167	149
22	Magwe ...	9	9	468	421	132	132	133	232	113	132
23	Pakôkku ...	9	9	743	742	261	226	257	233	366	280
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	10	336	336	278	147	117	252	126	145
25	Kyaukse ...	5	5	278	278	217	106	77	115	88	87
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	375	87	61	55	33	67	91
27	Myingyan ...	9	9	197	171	147	73	75	82	74	65
28	Yamethin ...	11	11	359	323	194	180	175	172	140	154
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	10	634	622	325	191	257	179	189	358
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	283	117	156	112	126	97	85	98
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	8	362	362	195	159	159	299	179	290
Total		290	290	12,950	11,809	6,103	4,523	5,451	5,306	4,650	6,094



Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1927. (Paragraph 24.)

5						6			7			8	1
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
734	640	1,169	634	566	1,008	3,904	3,767	7,671	12·66	14·18	13·36	12·50	1
233	137	149	114	117	106	695	698	1,393	7·20	6·76	6·97	6·79	2
56	23	193	69	33	300	645	690	1,335	11·66	12·16	11·92	11·16	3
38	40	44	52	37	48	358	106	464	1·50	·99	1·34	1·64	4
208	230	234	189	259	347	1,558	1,014	2,572	6·62	4·82	5·77	5·48	5
396	410	354	422	461	455	2,476	2,142	4,618	10·05	8·70	9·38	9·05	6
125	81	90	104	214	184	885	532	1,417	4·40	3·25	3·89	4·53	7
198	133	116	204	218	204	1,175	811	1,986	7·59	6·02	6·86	6·38	8
348	310	366	282	394	404	1,999	1,903	3,902	10·94	10·08	10·50	9·53	9
338	267	210	419	395	399	1,679	1,458	3,137	6·64	6·16	6·41	5·13	10
276	275	313	276	265	449	1,685	1,485	3,170	6·16	5·35	5·75	6·74	11
182	116	115	121	135	170	940	559	1,499	4·78	3·22	4·05	4·46	12
55	57	57	84	101	82	475	374	849	2·82	2·31	2·57	3·54	13
93	117	155	73	140	125	846	580	1,426	5·40	4·38	4·93	4·89	14
182	250	300	184	259	250	1,523	1,384	2,907	6·19	6·15	6·17	6·23	15
141	130	99	141	135	144	821	583	1,404	3·68	3·00	3·36	3·52	16
178	157	127	147	230	381	1,104	1,032	2,136	13·63	13·62	13·62	14·88	17
84	86	78	164	191	161	757	707	1,464	10·39	11·30	10·81	10·08	18
228	281	241	282	275	524	1,756	1,297	3,053	8·89	7·03	7·99	8·36	19
154	151	365	174	349	884	1,653	1,634	3,287	13·19	12·56	12·87	10·63	20
232	195	252	438	537	746	1,882	1,725	3,607	13·99	12·34	13·15	11·55	21
105	134	221	266	236	203	1,184	910	2,094	5·59	4·30	4·95	5·18	22
423	406	374	375	399	439	2,143	1,946	4,089	9·57	8·05	8·77	9·10	23
232	255	190	202	271	292	1,376	1,131	2,507	7·51	6·51	7·03	8·51	24
115	81	72	126	125	128	707	630	1,337	10·04	8·72	9·37	11·66	25
107	93	66	111	85	133	563	426	989	4·09	2·80	3·41	3·92	26
111	72	68	149	108	90	609	505	1,114	2·86	2·21	2·52	3·76	27
260	206	149	169	249	305	1,286	1,067	2,353	7·99	6·58	7·28	6·92	28
353	220	297	345	248	352	1,636	1,678	3,314	8·86	8·12	8·47	7·97	29
116	84	89	125	145	179	756	656	1,412	4·88	3·82	4·32	5·87	30
293	225	217	284	176	339	1,459	1,356	2,815	9·31	7·28	8·21	7·61	31
6,594	5,862	6,770	6,725	7,403	9,840	40,535	34,786	75,321	7·31	6·59	6·96	7·00	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. X.—Deaths registered from Dysentery and Diarrhœa

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	11	871	127	27	15	21	52	45	95
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	6	355	66	11	4	6	5	16	7
3	Sandoway ...	6	6	178	56	5	1	9	3	1	19
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	73	70	69	73	92	136
5	Pegu ...	16	15	456	55	18	9	16	8	8	23
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	556	192	9	10	14	6	31	33
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	9	470	133	16	17	13	18	23	17
8	Insein ...	9	7	376	49	7	2	8	5	10	8
9	Prome ...	14	14	446	178	16	7	3	9	16	47
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	15	691	238	18	25	27	43	53	51
11	Henzada ...	9	9	596	324	41	29	44	28	52	99
12	Myaungmya ...	9	9	591	200	18	31	50	32	63	48
13	Ma-ubin ...	7	7	314	25	8	15	6	7	13	13
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	376	42	15	23	12	21	31	30
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	13	387	277	28	48	12	37	31	34
16	Amherst ...	10	10	350	110	20	14	35	15	21	30
17	Tavoy ...	6	6	180	46	7	4	8	11	5	3
18	Mergui ...	6	5	148	121	12	22	11	11	8	8
19	Toungoo ...	15	12	563	35	8	5	9	10	12	13
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	12	11	643	28	7	8	3	6	6	8
21	Minbu ...	10	10	341	96	16	10	6	5	6	9
22	Magwe ...	9	9	468	51	18	8	6	37	3	15
23	Pakôkku ...	9	9	743	227	17	22	16	17	22	17
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	7	336	17	36	20	18	27	27	35
25	Kyauksè ...	5	5	278	29	17	4	2	2	...	3
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	38	9	...	...	2	5	16
27	Myingyan ...	9	8	197	93	16	5	4	11	7	6
28	Yamèthin ...	11	11	359	57	5	6	7	5	5	24
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	8	634	37	4	7	10	10	8	11
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	283	59	12	1	1	8	6	14
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	7	362	27	12	10	6	4	4	11
	Total ...	290	275	12,950	3,034	526	452	452	528	630	883



*in the Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1927. (Paragraph 26.)*

5						6			7			8	1
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
59	72	81	49	41	40	348	249	597	1·13	·94	1·04	·93	1
16	20	10	·9	1	...	54	51	105	·56	·49	·53	·86	2
...	2	16	4	...	11	44	27	71	·80	·48	·63	·79	3
157	101	67	59	59	84	696	344	1,040	2·92	3·22	3·01	3·33	4
23	20	9	2	4	16	110	46	156	·47	·22	·35	·36	5
73	53	36	60	54	36	251	164	415	1·01	·67	·84	·78	6
24	5	6	4	8	11	85	77	162	·42	·47	·44	·69	7
25	15	9	5	10	10	78	36	114	·50	·27	·39	·54	8
94	88	59	13	62	21	244	191	435	1·33	1·01	1·17	·89	9
70	73	31	39	34	48	337	175	512	1·33	·32	1·05	·87	10
88	123	77	55	29	74	413	326	739	1·51	1·17	1·34	·71	11
48	44	25	23	17	21	264	156	420	1·34	·90	1·13	1·22	12
12	9	6	10	5	13	64	53	117	·38	·33	·35	·73	13
26	23	34	22	20	19	165	111	276	1·05	·84	·96	·92	14
32	43	42	50	50	49	255	201	456	1·04	·89	·97	·82	15
23	32	16	13	13	7	138	101	239	·62	·52	·57	1·06	16
2	7	3	9	6	12	42	35	77	·52	·46	·49	·77	17
23	18	9	16	25	15	107	71	178	1·47	1·13	1·31	1·35	18
13	28	18	11	16	9	77	75	152	·39	·41	·40	·57	19
9	14	16	4	25	12	74	44	118	·59	·34	·46	·34	20
23	15	9	22	9	15	84	61	145	·62	·44	·53	·51	21
19	15	18	16	12	3	113	57	170	·53	·27	·40	·32	22
69	43	39	37	43	30	198	174	372	·88	·72	·80	·91	23
61	44	35	41	54	80	260	218	478	1·42	1·26	1·34	1·22	24
4	5	2	7	...	1	22	25	47	·31	·35	·33	·12	25
15	12	11	4	4	5	39	44	83	·28	·29	·29	·19	26
12	10	6	6	12	22	65	52	117	·30	·23	·26	·32	27
35	26	14	7	9	7	90	60	150	·56	·37	·46	·26	28
25	26	29	11	7	9	80	77	157	·43	·37	·40	·26	29
10	5	3	7	7	10	47	37	84	·30	·22	·26	·77	30
14	5	12	8	5	6	55	42	97	·35	·23	·28	·20	31
1,164	996	748	623	641	696	4,899	3,380	8,279	·88	·64	·76	·77	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. XI.—Deaths registered from Respiratory Diseases

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	10	871	78	60	23	61	24	29	30
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	3	355	13	...	1	...	1	4	1
3	Sandoway ...	6	6	178	42	7	5	4	5	2	7
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	277	237	309	325	275	267
5	Pegu ...	16	5	456	5	13	23	23	11	11	9
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	556	87	18	21	26	14	17	29
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	8	470	87	8	11	20	14	9	15
8	Insein ...	9	8	376	11	5	15	12	7	11	9
9	Prome ...	14	10	446	19	21	23	26	21	14	17
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	11	691	29	35	40	53	31	38	55
11	Henzada ...	9	9	596	116	26	25	59	25	59	48
12	Myaungmya ...	9	9	591	31	12	5	15	13	25	17
13	Ma-ubin ...	7	7	314	31	20	15	11	11	14	15
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	376	29	19	18	7	10	26	7
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	13	387	159	10	13	11	29	24	38
16	Amherst ...	10	10	350	137	38	37	39	40	47	53
17	Tavoy ...	6	5	180	29	6	4	4	6	3	11
18	Mergui ...	6	3	148	31	7	5	8	5	6	1
19	Toungoo ...	15	11	563	11	20	15	24	13	10	14
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	12	6	643	13	12	3	1	1	5	1
21	Minbu ...	10	9	341	28	11	6	7	5	5	5
22	Magwe ...	9	8	468	38	24	15	12	19	17	34
23	Pakôkku ...	9	8	743	62	31	16	28	32	22	30
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	6	336	17	118	78	108	99	89	96
25	Kyauksè ...	5	3	278	3	7	2	1	5	...	2
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	31	24	7	9	9	10	21
27	Myingyan ...	9	7	197	27	12	11	9	8	14	15
28	Yamèthin ...	11	6	359	7	19	13	20	19	11	21
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	7	634	21	13	6	15	9	22	18
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	283	23	9	2	4	3	...	1
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	7	362	18	11	7	5	11	9	9
	Total ...	290	231	12,950	1,234	893	702	931	825	828	896



in the Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1927. (Paragraph 27.)

5						6			7			8	1
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
47	34	77	59	71	52	345	222	567	1·12	·84	·99	·83	1
2	...	5	3	2	1	10	10	20	·10	·10	·10	·07	2
1	3	8	4	2	12	36	24	60	·65	·42	·54	·23	3
256	250	261	310	332	279	2,270	1,108	3,378	9·51	10·38	9·78	9·70	4
13	9	14	12	17	9	100	64	164	·42	·30	·37	·40	5
25	22	23	25	36	23	155	124	279	·67	·50	·57	·90	6
17	7	9	10	13	14	96	51	147	·48	·31	·40	·81	7
4	5	7	26	24	23	91	57	148	·59	·42	·51	·57	8
26	32	19	31	45	40	171	144	315	·94	·76	·85	1·11	9
39	40	42	43	32	34	289	193	482	1·14	·83	·98	·78	10
38	19	19	30	23	22	216	187	403	·79	·67	·73	·67	11
19	17	13	11	37	28	110	92	202	·56	·53	·55	·58	12
14	20	16	18	18	16	101	87	188	·60	·54	·57	·75	13
25	20	28	21	24	18	136	87	223	·87	·66	·77	·64	14
26	34	32	46	47	50	190	170	360	·77	·75	·76	·45	15
40	53	57	48	60	38	348	202	550	1·56	1·04	1·32	1·25	16
13	...	5	17	7	11	66	21	87	·81	·28	·55	·71	17
3	7	11	14	8	8	46	37	83	·63	·59	·61	·83	18
8	17	11	11	28	10	113	68	181	·57	·37	·47	·47	19
12	6	9	6	11	10	43	34	77	·34	·26	·30	·26	20
9	12	9	11	21	29	75	55	130	·56	·39	·47	·58	21
50	24	43	22	38	25	188	135	323	·89	·64	·76	·43	22
36	25	24	39	41	38	199	163	362	·89	·67	·77	·47	23
116	80	86	112	168	208	796	562	1,358	4·35	3·24	3·81	4·11	24
2	...	4	9	3	9	22	22	44	·31	·30	·31	·42	25
21	14	7	25	19	13	103	76	179	·75	·50	·62	·38	26
29	6	22	22	37	36	141	80	221	·66	·35	·50	·49	27
28	16	7	15	7	19	113	82	195	·70	·51	·60	·75	28
15	14	11	18	24	13	104	74	178	·56	·36	·45	·62	29
...	5	...	5	16	26	39	32	71	·25	·19	·22	·80	30
15	16	15	12	9	10	81	48	129	·52	·26	·38	·36	31
949	807	894	1,035	1,220	1,124	6,793	4,311	11,104	1·23	·82	1·03	1·04	

## ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. XII.—Deaths registered from Plague in the

1. No.	2. Divisions and Districts.	3. Circles of Registration.		4. Village-tracts		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	...	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	6	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	18	23	9	10	13	12
5	Pegu ...	16	8	456	20	12	21	6	2	2	...
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	11	556	14	86	136	94	17	3	2
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	1	470	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Insein ...	9	2	376	6	24	20	5	1	...	...
9	Prome ...	14	9	446	16	72	94	78	6	3	1
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	13	691	18	26	49	26	48	15	28
11	Henzada ...	9	7	596	17	10	49	61	26	5	7
12	Myaungmya ...	9	4	591	7	...	...	1	3	8	3
13	Ma-ubin ...	7	3	314	3	3	1	2	...	...	...
14	Pyapôn ...	6	2	376	3	1	3	7	16	9	3
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	6	387	12	5	5	2	8	28	28
16	Amberst ...	10	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tavoy ...	6	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	15	3	563	3	6	5	11	...	...	...
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	12	5	643	10	...	...	3	1	...	2
21	Minbu ...	10	2	341	3	9	43	16	5	...	...
22	Magwe ...	9	4	468	5	3	13	33	1	...	...
23	Pakkôku ...	9	1	743	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	5	336	5	12	35	95	29	4	1
25	Kyauksè ...	5	2	278	3	18	10	12	...	...	...
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	41	...	...	...	2	...	...
27	Myingyan ...	9	3	197	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Yamèthin ...	11	10	359	36	23	11	15	1	...	1
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	4	634	10	...	8	5	2	4	...
30	Sagaing ...	8	5	283	14	6	8	6	1	1	...
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	4	362	6	...	2	3	...	...	...
	Total ...	290	120	12,950	262	334	536	490	179	95	88



Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1927. (Paragraphs 17 and 22).

5						6			7			8	1
July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
22	13	9	13	13	13	129	39	168	·54	·37	·49	2·29	4
4	...	2	...	1	3	24	29	53	·10	·14	·12	·19	5
8	9	1	1	11	71	272	167	439	1·10	·68	·89	·78	6
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	·04	7
...	...	...	...	1	...	29	22	51	·19	·16	·18	·30	8
7	17	7	14	24	42	202	163	365	1·11	·86	·98	1·25	9
43	25	12	2	8	8	159	131	290	·63	·55	·59	·65	10
26	23	5	4	9	16	121	120	241	·44	·43	·44	·37	11
1	1	...	...	...	...	9	8	17	·05	·05	·05	·23	12
...	3	2	1	...	...	9	3	12	·05	·02	·04	·44	13
2	...	...	...	...	...	22	19	41	·14	·14	·14	·29	14
7	2	5	1	...	6	52	45	97	·21	·20	·21	·21	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	22	·09	·03	·06	·23	19
12	34	12	7	40	50	74	87	161	·59	·67	·63	·36	20
...	...	...	...	29	31	73	60	133	·54	·43	·48	...	21
...	...	5	2	9	35	71	30	101	·34	·14	·24	·18	22
...	...	...	...	...	13	5	8	13	·02	·03	·03	·19	23
3	22	17	23	25	85	170	181	351	·93	1·04	·98	2·68	24
1	2	2	5	7	33	56	34	90	·79	·47	·63	·45	25
...	1	21	41	88	198	171	180	351	1·24	1·18	1·21	1·43	26
...	...	...	1	41	140	89	93	182	·42	·41	·41	·15	27
7	3	8	21	16	62	96	72	168	·60	·44	·52	·70	28
1	4	4	12	11	13	36	28	64	·19	·14	·16	·47	29
...	1	12	1	10	30	38	38	76	·25	·22	·23	·62	30
2	1	1	...	10	2	13	8	21	·08	·04	·06	·58	31
146	162	125	149	353	851	1,938	1,570	3,508	·35	·30	·32	·51	




ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI (a) (Provincial), showing Births, Birth-rate, and Infantile Mortality Statistics of Towns having a population of 10,000 or over for the year 1927.

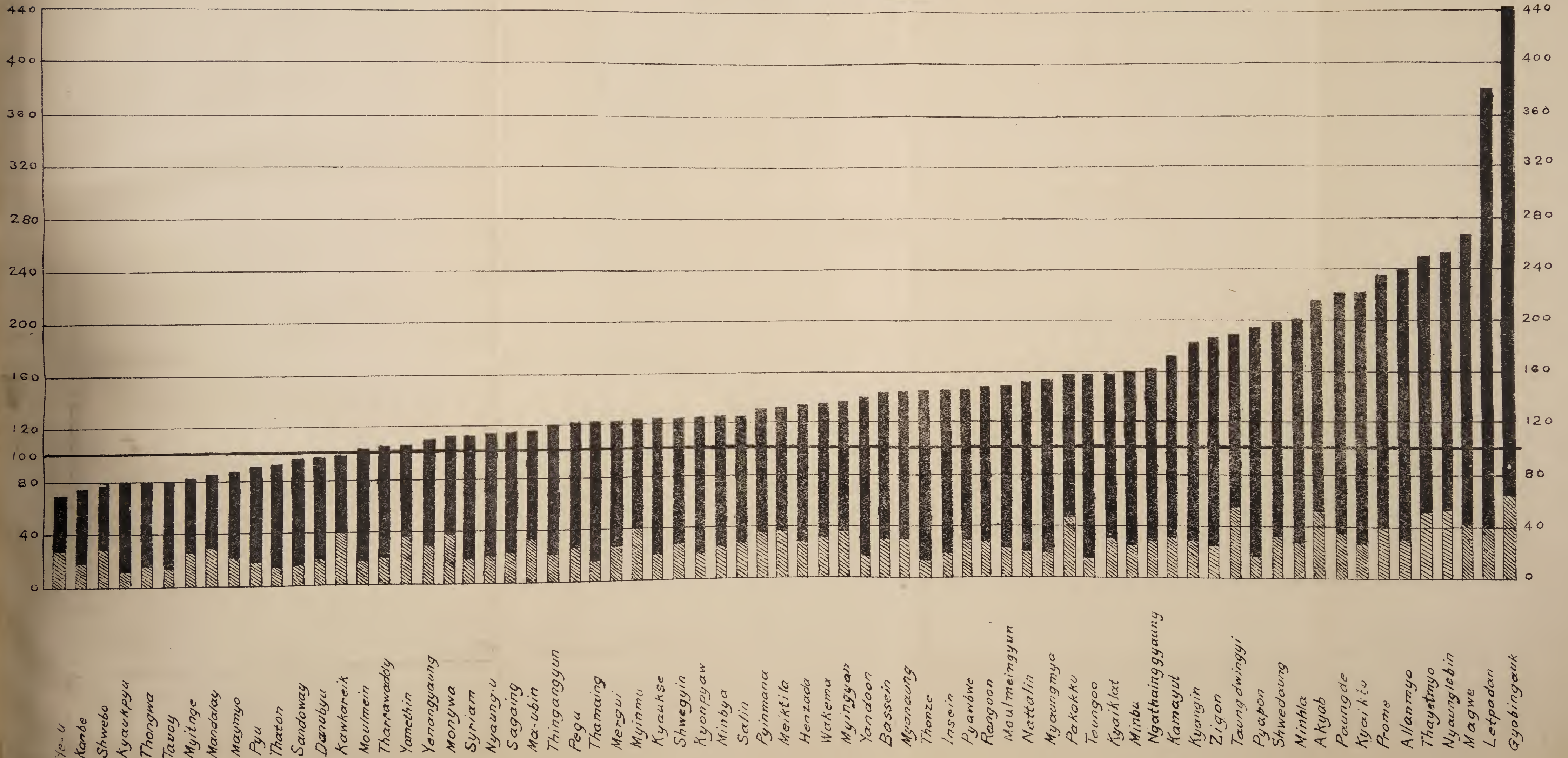
1 No.	2 Towns.	3 Popula- tion.	4 Births.			5 Birth- rate.	6 Deaths under one year.			7 Infantile mortality rate.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Rangoon ...	345,505	3,785	3,531	7,316	21·17	1,160	990	2,150	306·47	280·37	293·88
2	Akyab ...	36,569	298	268	566	15·48	160	132	292	536·91	492·54	515·90
3	Pegu ...	18,769	372	286	658	35·06	102	80	182	274·19	279·72	276·60
4	Syriam ...	15,193	170	134	304	20·01	37	23	60	217·65	171·64	197·37
5	Insein ...	14,308	154	146	300	20·97	41	16	57	266·23	109·59	190·00
6	Prome ...	26,067	301	251	552	21·18	120	104	224	398·67	414·34	405·80
7	Paungdè ...	14,154	112	142	254	16·76	49	42	91	437·50	295·77	358·27
8	Bassein ...	42,563	648	585	1,233	28·97	217	165	382	334·88	282·05	309·81
9	Henzada ...	23,651	375	364	739	31·25	127	97	224	338·67	266·48	303·11
10	Thatôn ...	15,091	253	261	514	34·06	35	38	73	138·34	145·59	142·02
11	Moulmein ...	61,301	792	749	1,541	25·14	173	118	291	218·43	157·54	188·84
12	Tavoy ...	27,480	422	427	849	30·90	76	49	125	180·09	114·75	147·23
13	Mergui ...	18,408	293	253	546	29·66	94	60	154	320·82	237·15	282·05
14	Toungoo ...	19,332	223	200	423	21·88	39	30	69	174·89	150·00	163·12
15	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	130	112	242	22·47	70	51	121	538·46	455·36	500·00
16	Allanmyo ...	11,219	97	102	199	17·73	29	30	59	298·97	294·12	296·48
17	Pakôkku ...	19,507	243	301	544	27·89	138	125	263	567·90	415·28	483·45
18	Mandalay ...	148,917	3,817	3,517	7,334	49·25	1,180	948	2,128	309·14	269·55	290·16
19	Maymyo ...	16,558	285	341	626	37·81	66	72	138	231·58	211·14	220·45
20	Myingyan ...	18,931	281	290	571	30·16	129	85	214	459·07	293·10	374·78
21	Pyinmana ...	14,886	255	221	476	31·98	99	73	172	388·24	330·32	362·11
22	Shwebo ...	10,605	260	234	494	46·58	82	59	141	315·38	252·14	285·43
23	Sagaing ...	11,858	217	193	410	34·58	61	39	100	281·11	202·07	243·90



(CHART No. 1)

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 100 BIRTHS IN TOWNS IN 1927.

INFANT DEATHS.   
OTHER DEATHS.   
TOTAL DEATHS. 



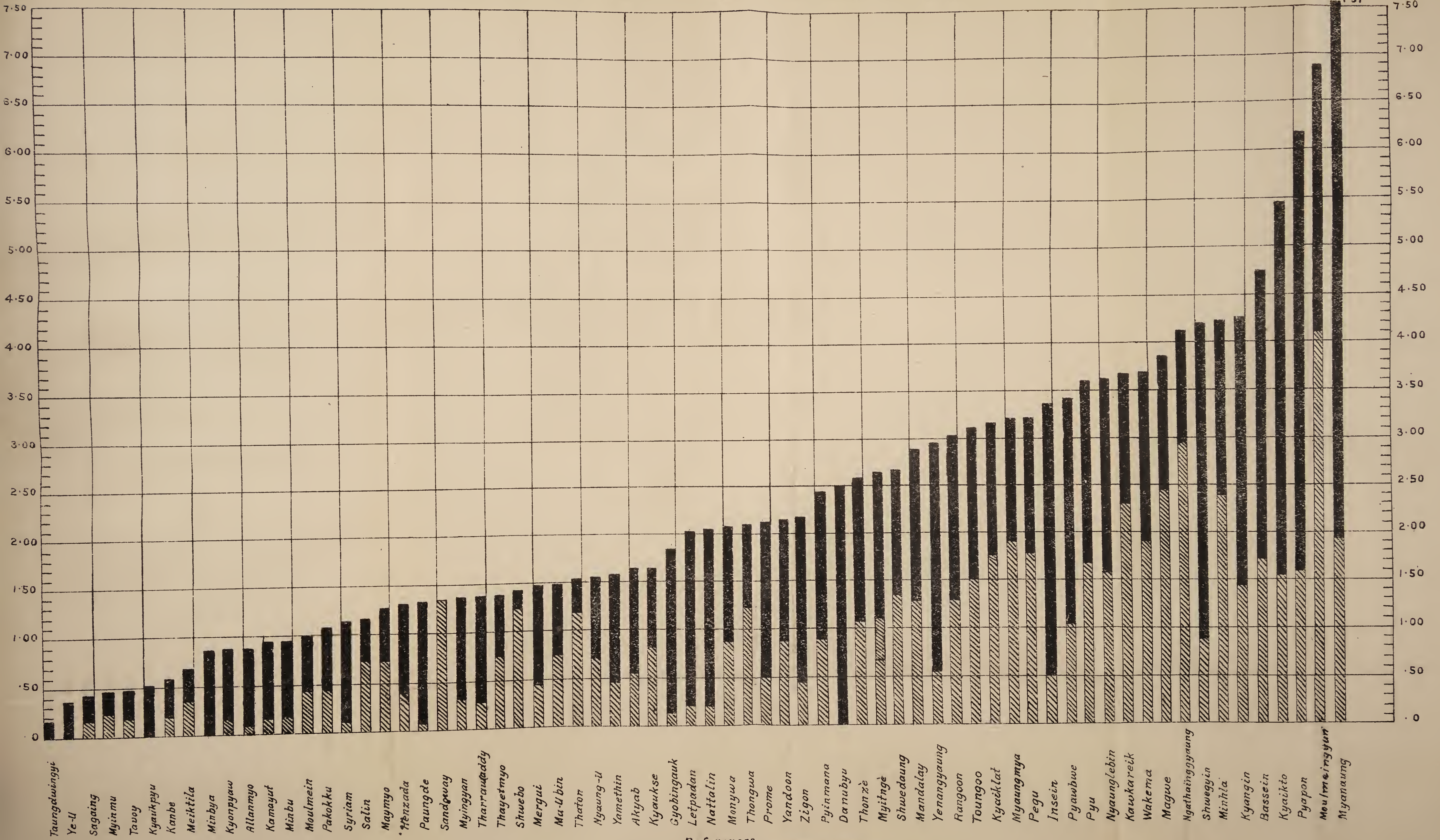





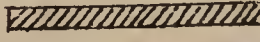



(CHART NO II)

MORTALITY FROM DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA IN TOWN IN 1927



References

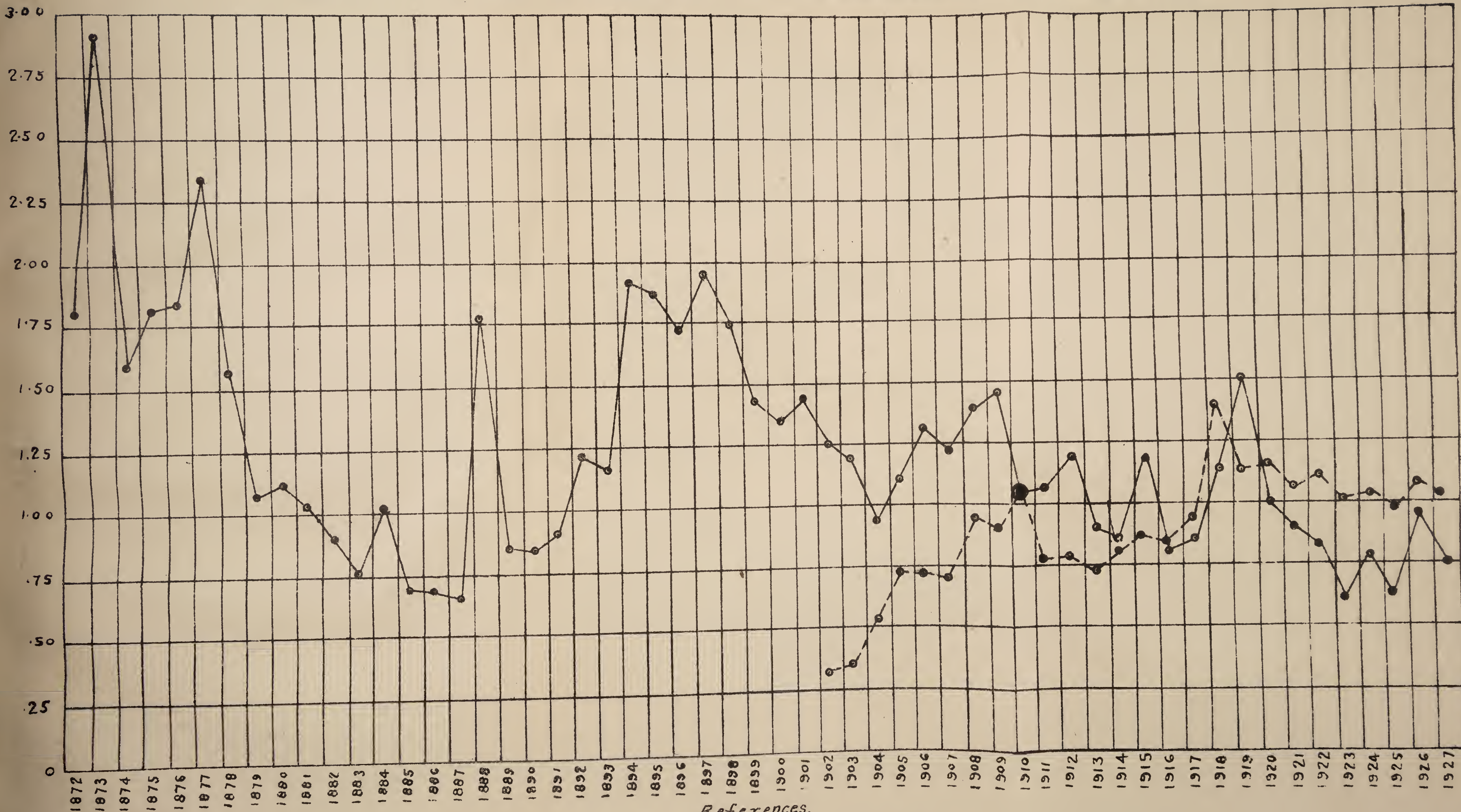
Dysentery thus   
 Diarrhoea "   
 Total " 









DYSENTERY - DIARRHOEA & RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN BURMA.



References.

Dysentery - Diarrhoea shown thus   
 Respiratory Diseases " " 

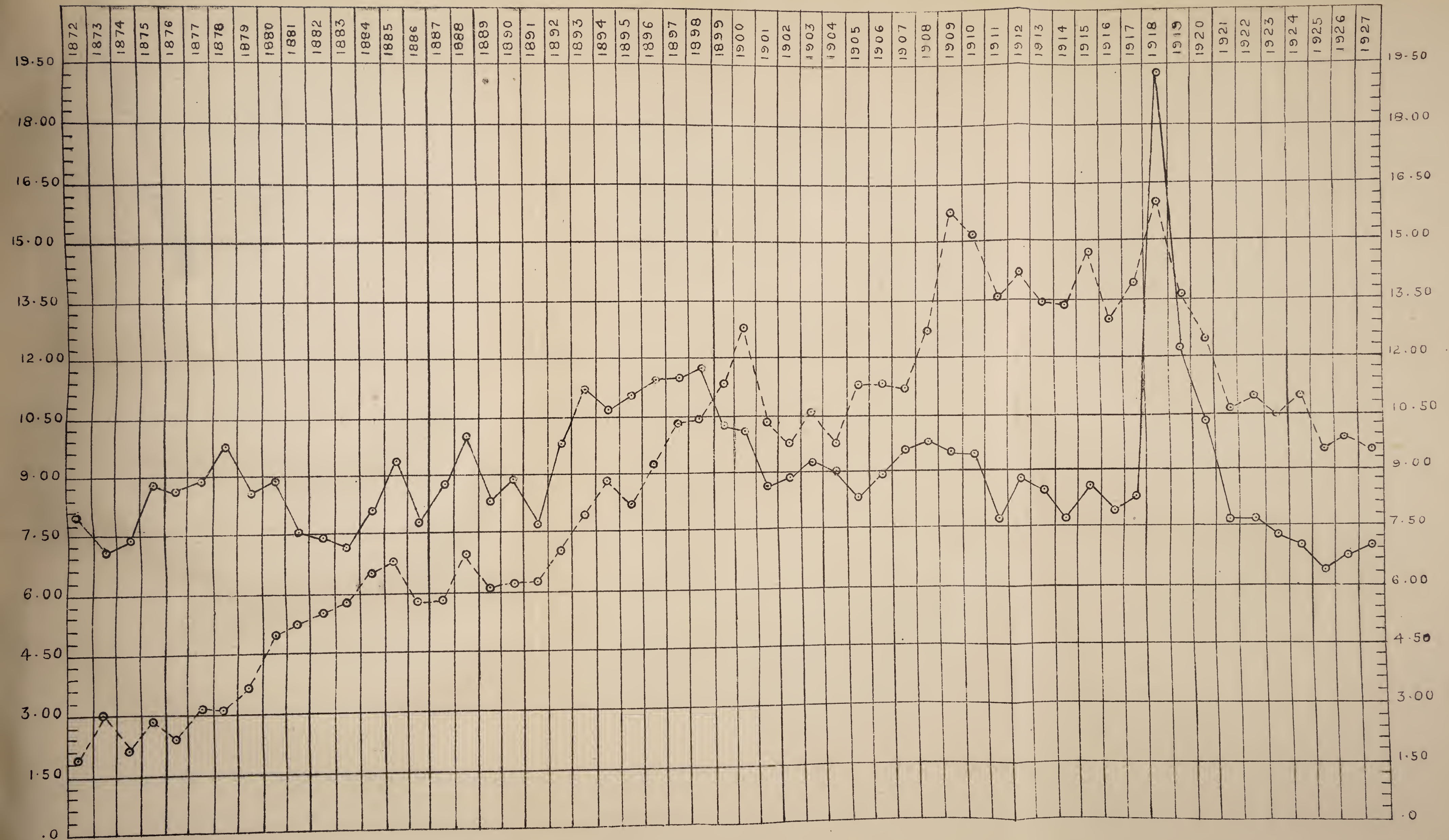






( CHART No IV )

DEATHS FROM 'FEVER' AND 'ALL OTHER CAUSES.'



References.

Total Fever in Burma thus ---○---

" From "all other causes" " - - -○- - -

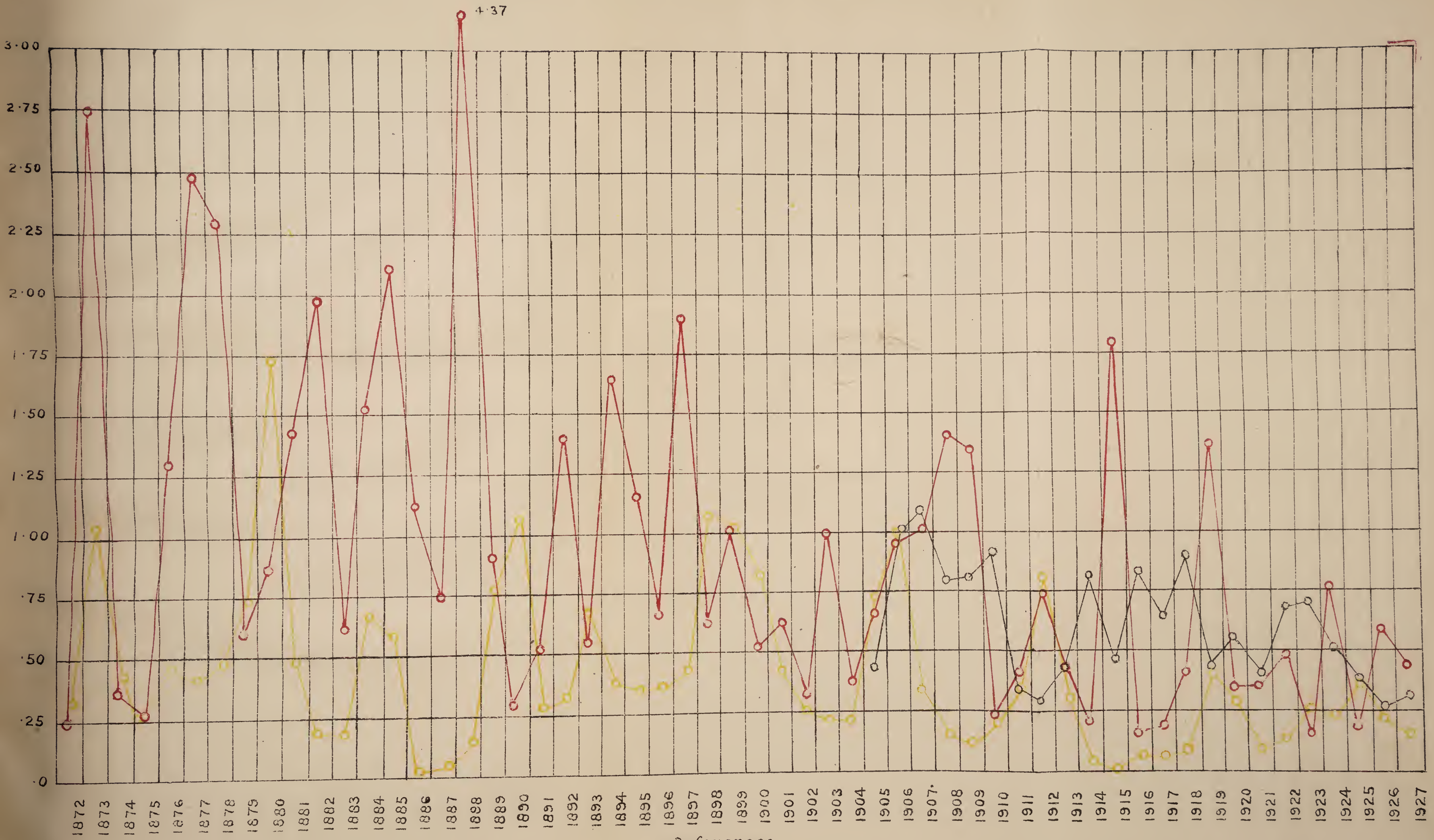






(CHART No V)

DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN BURMA.



References.

- Cholera death rate thus
- Small Pox " " "
- Plague " " "

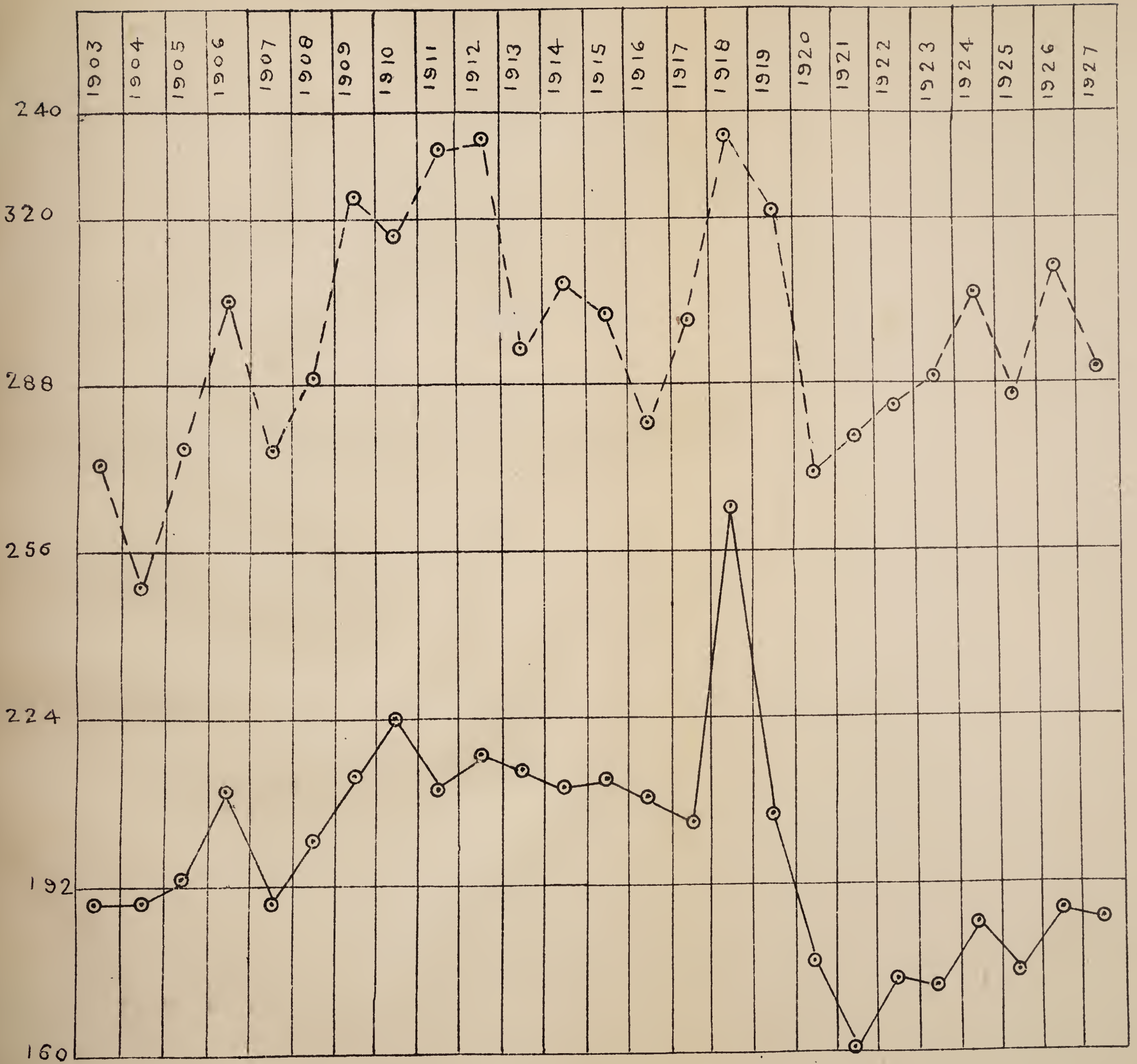






( CHART N<sup>o</sup> VI )

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BURMA



References.

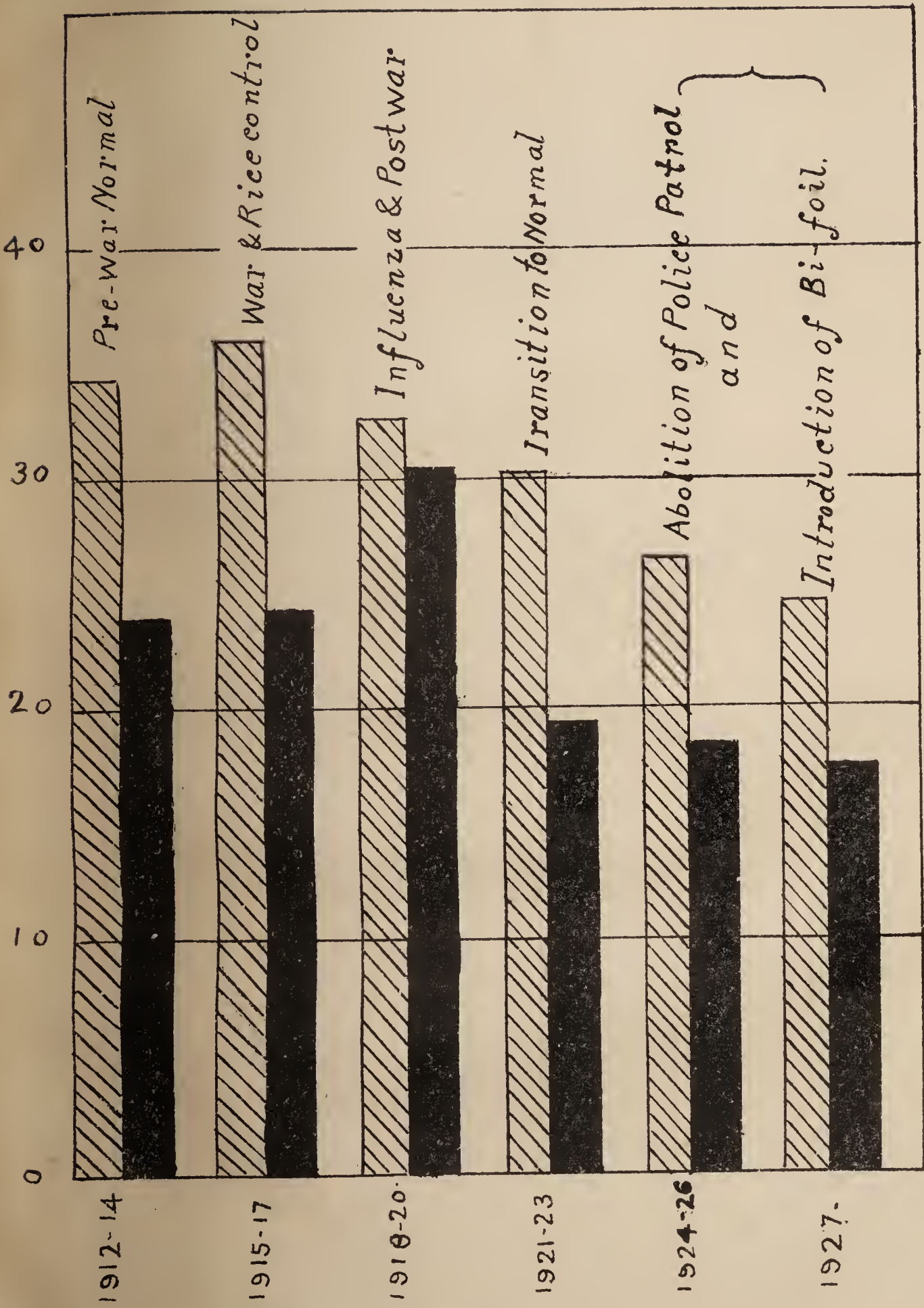
Infant Mortality --- ( Rural ) ○ ——— ○  
" " ( Urban ) ○ - - - - ○







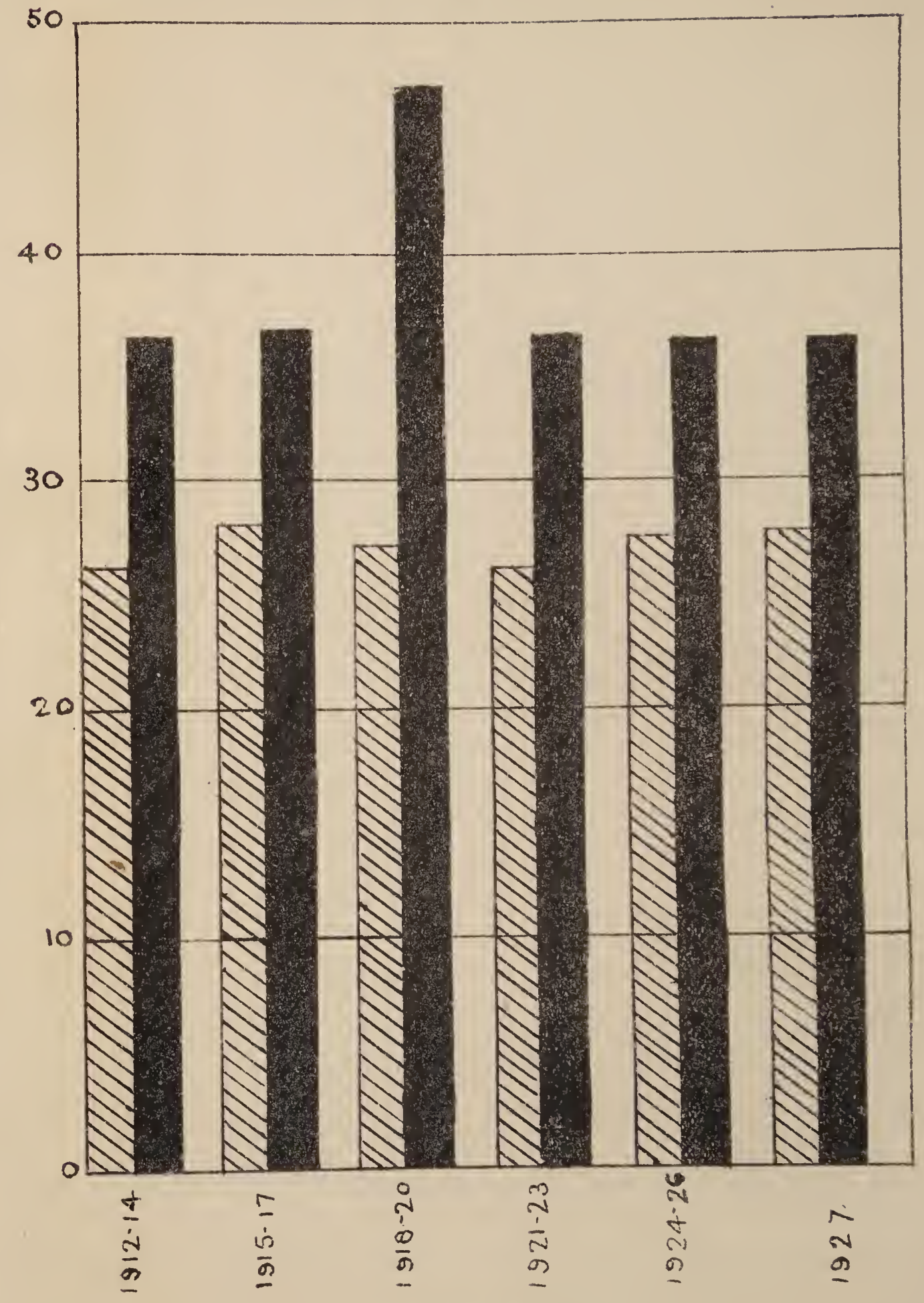
( CHART No VII. )

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN DIFFERENT PERIODS





RURAL

Birth rate thus   
Death " " 



URBAN

Birth rate thus   
Death " " 







INCIDENCE OF CHOLERA IN TOWNS WITH A PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY



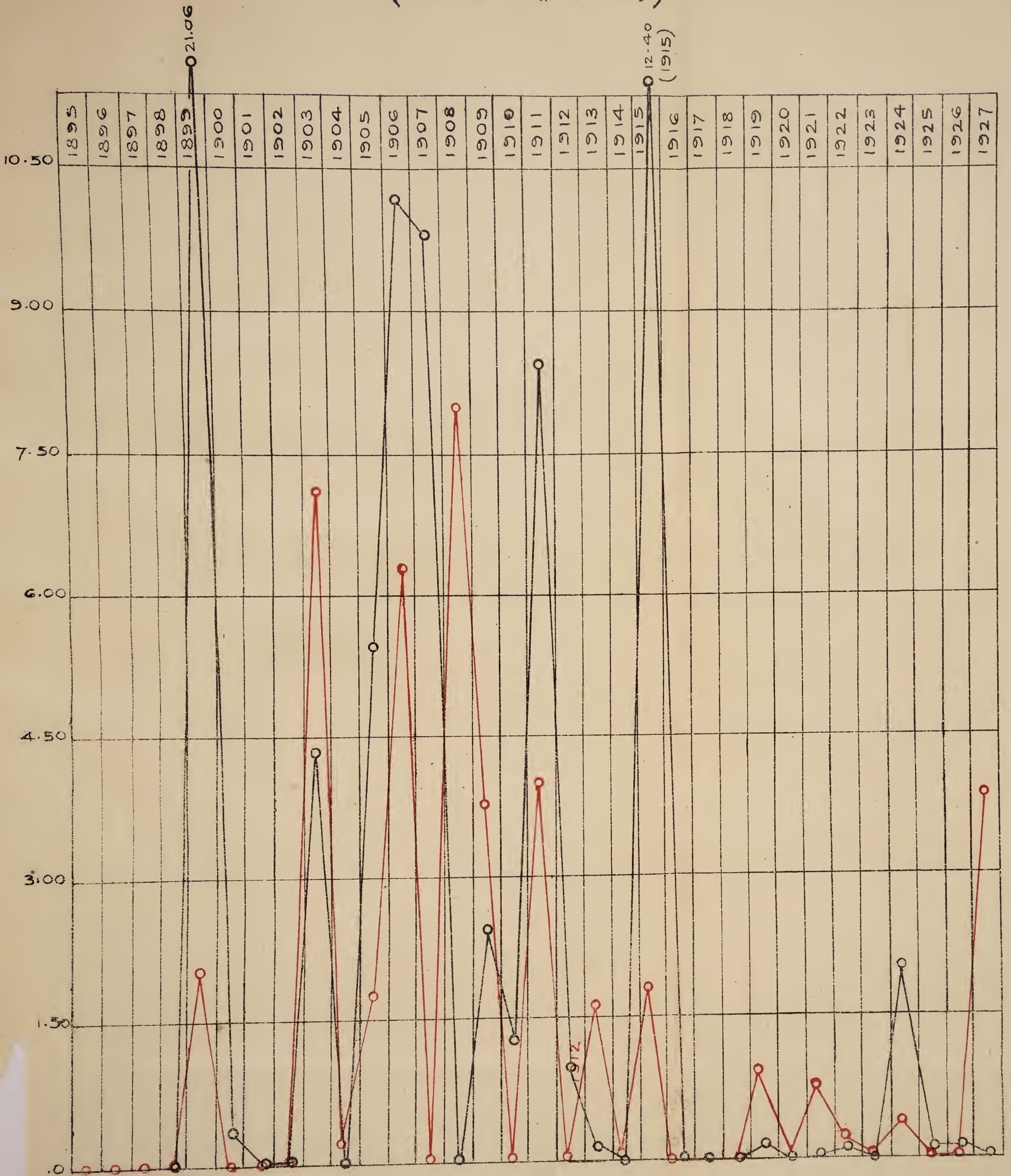
References.

- Akyab Town thus. ○ — ○ (Piped supply from 1909)
- Ma-Ubin " " ○ — ○ (Piped supply from 1919)
- Moulmein " " ○ — ○ (Piped supply from 1905)





( CHART No VIII (a) )



References.

- Minbu Town thus ○—○ (Piped supply from 1912)
- Monywa " " ○—○ (Piped supply from 1915)

